

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

JOURNAL.

WHOLE NUMBER 2187.
VOLUME XLII. NUMBER 47.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

**A Sub Skirmish Load
For 200 yard ranges
Using regular elevations
600, 500, 400, 350, 300, 200 yards
and**

MARKSMAN SMOKELESS

The Powder which has enabled so many organiza-
tions to use their old Springfield ranges.

Write us for folder giving full particulars.

Rifle Smokeless Division
LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Del.



JENKINS BROS. VALVES

are the original Renewable Disc Valves, and are unquestionably the
best for steady every day service. No matter what may be the con-
ditions they always prove to be durable and reliable, giving the most
perfect satisfaction with minimum amount of attention and repair.
Send for booklet—"Valve Troubles and How to Avoid Them."

JENKINS BROS., NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO, LONDON

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER Can be forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Pump Piston Rods, Yacht Shafting, Rolled Sheets
and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches,
Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive
pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK

ASK ANYONE IN WASHINGTON.

THE limit of style, quality and value is reached in the Parker
Bridget clothing. It's the ideal ready to wear.

PARKER BRIDGET & CO.

HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS

9th & Pa. Ave., Washington, D. C.

THE A-8 SUBMARINE DISASTER

teaches a cruel lesson.

The English underwater torpedoboot, A-8, of the "submarine" type, on
June 8th, while cruising with conning tower hatch OPEN at ten knots and trimmed
4 degrees by the stern with six tons buoyancy, suddenly dove bow down to bottom
where fifteen men were drowned or suffocated from carbon monoxide from gasoline
explosion after the craft was helpless from negative buoyancy for over an hour.

The Court could not find explanatory cause for dive.

The U. S. PORPOISE, with hatch closed, upon admission of water into hull,
dove 120 feet to bottom and was saved by miracle.
Rear Admiral O'Neill, U.S.N., stated officially that the "submarine" boats have
such a small margin of reserve buoyancy that any accident admitting water to
the hull would probably prove fatal.

Rear Admiral Melville, U.S.N., stated of stability, so necessary for safety: "It
is my belief that the DIVING principle is WRONG for a submarine boat. With
such a form of construction you destroy longitudinal stability."

Model tank experiments will doubtlessly solve the A-8 mystery and clearly
show that the DOWNWARD BOW PULL, inherent and exclusive to the unstable
DIVING "submarine" type, caused the accident, and experiments will prove that
the defect is impossible to eliminate, as indicated by Rear Admiral O'Neill, who
stated that the "submarine" type of underwater boats "have about reached the
limit of development to which boats of this type are susceptible."

THE LAKE "SUBMERSIBLE" type of underwater boats does not DIVE, but
rather submerges upon an EVEN KEEL through symmetrically disposed hydro-
planes and GREAT longitudinal STABILITY, and thereby avoids the inherent
dangers of the DIVING "submarine."

The Lake "submersible" can run on the bottom, but even in case of accidental
negative buoyancy a drop keel can be released and the craft thereby sent rapidly
to surface. If keel fail to drop the crew has sure means of escape through diving
chamber.

The Lake craft carries its gasoline in superstructure isolated from inner hull
where it caused explosions in English "submarines" A-2.5, and 8 and FULTON.

The Lake drop keel and diving chamber would have doubtlessly saved fifteen
lives when the A-8 lost buoyancy.

The Lake craft is the survival of the fittest scientifically.

Full test investigation invited.

"NEAREST APPROACH TO ABSOLUTE PERFECTION KNOWN," U.S.
Army Board inspectors.

LAKE TORPEDO BOAT COMPANY.

Foreign Affairs Office,

618 Colorado Bldg.,

Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Bethlehem Steel Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.,

Finished Guns of all Calibers, Gun Forgings, Gun Carriages,
Projectiles and Armor Plate. High Grade Shafting and Forgings
for Marine and Stationary Engines. Miscellaneous Forgings and
Castings of all descriptions. Refined Iron, Billets and Pig Iron.
Heavy Machinery of Special Design. Armor Plate Vaults.

BRANCH OFFICES:

100 Broadway, New York City. 1351 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.
1111 Keystone Building, Pittsburg, Pa. 430 Endicott Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Pennsylvania Building, Cor. 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fremont and Howard Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

COLT'S

"NEW SERVICE" REVOLVER.

CALIBRE .45.

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg. Co.,

Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



The Electric Steering Gear.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

Avenue A & North Street BAYONNE, N. J., U. S. A.

Cable Address: EDCO, A B C Code

"HORNSBY-AKROYD" OIL ENGINES

DE LA VERGNE MACHINE CO.

Main Office and Works, Foot of East 138th Street, New York.

RUBBER COVERED WIRES AND CABLES

FOR EVERY SERVICE.

For Underground, Aerial, and Submarine use. "Safety" wires and cables have the endorsement of some
of the largest users in the United States.

THE SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY, 114-116 Liberty St., New York.

OUR EXAMINATION OF THE EYES GUARANTEES CORRECT GLASSES.

The Feast Nose Piece can't slip or shake off—is neat in appearance
and cleanly. We fit these nosepieces to your old frames.

FEAST & CO., Opticians,
1213 F Street, Washington, D. C.

FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS

for the U. S. Army and the organized Militia of the United States.
REVISED SYSTEM. JUST ISSUED.

Approved and published by authority of the Secretary of War.

Bound in leather, price one dollar. Sent by mail prepaid, \$1.00

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

"A Perfect Biography."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PAUL JONES

FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

BY

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL

Illustrated 2 volumes, \$3.00.

Admiral Dewey says of this book "it is admirable in giving an insight into the character of a man whose abilities show so plainly through his writings as well as in the records of his deeds."

Buell has told this story in a spirited and attractive manner.—*N.Y. Eve. Post.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS
ON ATHLETICS IN THE NAVY
SIGNED ARTICLE IN THE
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING NEWS
Of ALL Newsdealers, July 22d.

SCHOOLS

Hampton College

Classical Course unsurpassed. Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Fifteen minutes ride electric car from Old Point Comfort. For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT, Hampton, Va.

References: Gen. A. Baird, Washington, D. C.
Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Geo. H. Sands, Fort Meade, S. Dak.
Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Fred. S. Strong, Orchard Lake, Mich.
Col. R. H. Patterson, President of S. F.
Capt. Dwight E. Holley, Harrisburg, Pa.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Lexington, Va.
6th year. Maintained by State of Virginia. Courses Scientific, Technical, Military. Eighty-Four Alumni on active or retired list, Army and Navy. For information apply to Scott Shipp, Superintendent.

Consecutive Management for Seventy Years

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
School opens September 20. Catalogue. Address

JOSEPH B. BISBEE.

THE DANVILLE MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Danville, Va.

A thoroughly well equipped school, with an unbroken health record, a mild climate, and carefully selected patronage, offers particular terms and advantages to the Army. U.S. Officer Commandant.

Address Box 512, Danville, Va.

Cheltenham Military Academy,

ODONTZ, (near Philadelphia, Pa.)
Beautiful surroundings. Large buildings. Extensive grounds. Prepares for college or business. Highest moral influence. Early application necessary. MALCOLM BOOTH, Ph.D., Principal.

MRS. GABRIEL HARRISON de JARRETTE'S

School for Girls
will put the student into touch with all that is best in New York life. Best of chaperonage. Study elective. Write for free catalog.
30 West 70th St., New York. Summer Address, Dallas, Texas.

Miss BUTTS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

Norwich, Connecticut.
Offers a healthful happy home with the best advantages for study and recreation.

DUMMER ACADEMY, South Byfield, Massachusetts.

Founded 1763. 84 miles from Boston.
A HOME SCHOOL for boys, embracing the fundamental elements of a good home. Has cottage system. Cultivates manliness, self-respect, courtesy. Accepts only well-credited pupils. Number limited.

THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES of a beautiful and healthful location afford a vigorous out-of-door life. A well appointed gymnasium gives opportunity for general athletic training under per supervision.

Prepares for any college or scientific school. Elective courses for general study. Individual instruction. Experienced teachers. New school house and cottage, \$600.00 a year. Send for illustrated catalogue

WILLIAM DUDLEY SPRAGUE, Master.

ST. LUKE'S SCHOOL

WAYNE, PA. (14 miles from Philadelphia.)

Forty-two years successful in preparing boys for college or for business. Careful individual instruction. Buildings all new. 30 acres for all sports. Gymnasium, with swimming pool

CHARLES HENRY STROUT, A.M., Headmaster.

OLNEY SCHOOL,

1152 18th Street, Wash., D. C.

Primary, Academic, College Preparatory. Best Army and Navy references among its patrons.

Miss VIRGINIA MASON DORSEY.

Miss LAURA LEE DORSEY.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

St. John's College

1656-1905. Classical and Scientific Courses leading to degrees. Also Preparatory School for Boys, fitting for St. John's or other colleges. Military Department under army officer. For catalog address

THOMAS FELL, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them send for catalogue. Address

Rev. Lorin Webster, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N.H.

DIXON MILITARY INSTITUTE

Dixon, Ill.
Ten military courses preparing for civil as well as military vocations. Good climate. Hospitable community. The Regular Army System. Military atmosphere. Courses for Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal and Electrician Sergeants, 1 year each; Master Electrician, Master Signal Electrician, 2 years each; Service Military, 2 yrs. Scientific Military, 4 yrs. Professional Military, 6 yrs.
Enter at any time. Address Commandant, D.M.I.

TALES

A MAGAZINE OF
THE WORLD'S BEST
FICTION

IT LINKS THE NATIONS IN ONE LANGUAGE

THE BEST STORIES OF THE BEST AUTHORS OF ALL COUNTRIES—TRANSLATED INTO GOOD ENGLISH—PRESERVING ALL THE BEAUTY, CHARM AND ROMANCE OF THE ORIGINAL—GIVING AMERICAN READERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY THE BEST FICTION THE WORLD PRODUCES.

THE JUNE AND JULY NUMBERS OF "TALES" WERE COMPLETELY EXHAUSTED, AND THE DEMAND HAS NECESSITATED AN EXTRA PRINTING OF THE AUGUST NUMBER (ON SALE JULY 20th). THIS NUMBER WILL CONTAIN, IN ADDITION TO A DOZEN SHORT STORIES BY THE LEADING EUROPEAN AUTHORS, THE REMARKABLE NOVEL BY MADAME MYRIAM HARRY, WHICH IS NOW THE TALK OF ALL EUROPE.

THE CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY OF TALES

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD	"The first issue goes far to justify the claim of its subtitle: 'A magazine of the world's best fiction.'"	NEW YORK HERALD	"It fully justifies expectation as a judicious selection from the current fiction of two continents."
ST. LOUIS STAR	"The magazine is a large one, being equivalent to about two average novels. All the fiction is splendid."	ROCHESTER HERALD	"Gives the largest quantity of high-class fiction of any magazine in the world."
SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE	"May be commended without any reservations; readable from cover to cover."	SALT LAKE TRIBUNE	"A magazine of unusual excellence, scouring the world and all literary languages for the choicest tales. Selection does one see so much that is so good and so varied in one publication."
PITTSBURG PRESS	"Many of the writers would appear in any list of the greatest living authors of fiction."	NEW YORK GLOBE	"A very attractive number."
COLUMBIA STATE (S. C.)	"The best collection of fiction to be found in any single number of any magazine that has been published in recent years."	ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL	"The variety, quality and character of the stories, the discriminating taste shown in selecting them, and the excellent style in which they have been reproduced, all combine to raise this unique monthly to a high and permanent place in popular favor."
NEW YORK WORLD	"A new magazine in a new field. Its first table of contents should win for it an immediate success."		

Price 25 Cents

Subscription \$2.50 a year

TALES PUBLISHING CO., 2 West 40th St., New York.

CIVIL ENGINEERING: A Textbook for a Short Course.

By Lieut.-Col. G. J. FIEBEGGER, U.S. Army.

Professor of Engineering, U.S. Military Academy; Member of American Society of Civil Engineers.

8vo, 573 pages, 180 Figures. Cloth, \$5.00 net.

CONTENTS: Classification of Stresses and Longitudinal Stress. Shearing and Torsional Stress. Flexure or Bending. Beams Fixed at the Ends, and Curve of Mean Fiber. Continuous Beams. Horizontal Shear. Combined Stresses, and Eccentric Loading. Moving or Live Loads on a Beam. Columns, Rivets and Pins. Solid-built Beams. I Beams, and Plate Girders. Determination of Stresses by Analytic Methods in Simple Trusses Resting on End Supports and Carrying Dead Loads. Effect of Moving Loads upon Trusses with Parallel Chords. Graphic Method of Determining the Stresses in a Truss. The Graphic Method applied to Parallel Forces. Solution of Trusses Continued. Masonry Dams and Retaining-walls. Masonry Arches. The Pressure and Flow of Water. Timber. Metals. Natural and Artificial Stone. Masonry. Foundations. Bridges. Trussed Roofs and Floors. Highways. Water-supply. Sewerage.

Descriptive Circular Upon Application

JOHN WILEY & SONS,

43 and 45 East 19th Street.

New York City

NORTON & CO.

BANKERS

Wheeling, - - W. Va.

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Correspondence solicited with Officers of the Army and Navy

PENSIONS.

Claims for soldiers, sailors, and marines disabled in service, **Successfully and Expeditiously Prosecuted by**

JOHN W. MORRIS & CO.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUST
PUBLISHED

Field Service Regulations, U.S.A.

Prepared by the General Staff under the direction of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army.

The following Field Service Regulations, prepared by the General Staff, under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the Army, have been approved by the President, and are herewith published for the information and government of the Army of the United States and for the observance of the organized militia of the United States.

WM. H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS PUBLISHED MAY 13 PAGE 990 GIVES AN IDEA OF THE SCOPE OF THE WORK.

PRICE BOUND IN CLOTH. 50 CENTS BY MAIL PREPAID. DISCOUNT FOR QUANTITIES.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for companies, reading rooms, messes, or organizations of any form, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York city are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
93-101 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Washington, D.C., Office: Rooms 926, 927, Colorado Building, William M. Mason, Representative.

Boston Office: 643 Old South Building, E. P. Guild, Representative.

Secretary Bonaparte signals his appearance at the head of the Navy Department by a ruling which squarely reverses one of the latest official acts of his predecessor, Mr. Morton. This he has done in a report, published elsewhere in these columns, revoking the transfer of Civil Engineers James W. G. Walker and Frederic R. Harris, both of the Navy, from the navy yard at Charleston, S.C., to other stations. Our readers are familiar with the facts in this case, which have already been fully set forth in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It appears that the civil engineers above named, who were detailed as inspectors of certain construction work at the Charleston yard, held the constructor strictly to the specifications of his contract, and, in doing so, incurred his displeasure. The contractor and certain of his sympathizers appealed to the then Secretary of the Navy—Mr. Morton—who, without any intention of reflecting upon the integrity and fairness of the civil engineers, consented to transfer them simply, it was explained, in the interest of harmony and in order to relieve a situation which had become extremely annoying both to the Navy Department and the people of Charleston. This, it now appears, was done by Mr. Morton after Rear Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, had heard and rejected the contractor's application for the transfer of the officers who had held him up to contract specifications, and in spite of a report by Judge Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who, after a careful investigation of the whole matter, declared that Messrs. Walker and Harris were "vigilant and conscientious in the discharge of their duty." On the strength of that report, together with Admiral Endicott's recognition of "the vigilance and zeal" of the two civil engineers concerned, Secretary Bonaparte has revoked the order, transferring them to other stations, and the reasons he assigns for so doing will, we are confident, command the approval of fair-minded men in the Navy and out. Mr. Morton's order, if permitted to stand, would, in effect, have penalized the conduct of two Navy officers, who are shown to have been merely too active in the performance of their sworn duty to protect the Government from imposition. Secretary Bonaparte's opposition to this procedure distinguishes him as a vigorous advocate of fair play, upon whom the Navy may confidently depend for "a square deal." All hands will agree that he has made a promising beginning.

By the retirement for age on July 19 of Rear Admiral Francis John Higginson, the Navy loses the services of one of its most capable and energetic officers. The active service of Admiral Higginson, which has been most eventful, extends over a period of nearly forty-eight years. Born on July 19, 1843, at Boston, Mass., Admiral Higginson was appointed an acting midshipman in the Navy Sept. 21, 1857, and was made a midshipman July 16, 1862. Two days later young Higginson was assigned to duty as acting master of the Vixen, on which ship he served with considerable credit until 1864, when he was assigned to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Aug. 1, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. After serving a short time with the Blockading Squadron, Lieutenant Higginson on June 17, 1864, was ordered to the Naval Academy, where he was stationed one year and then assigned to duty on the Hartford, and on July 25, 1866, he attained the rank of lieutenant commander. His next sea service was on the receivingships Franklin and Richmond, and then he served on the Shenandoah, Dictator, commanded the Rendezvous in 1874, and was on the Ohio in 1875. During the latter part of 1875 he was stationed in the Bureau of Ordnance and on June 10, 1876, he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1877 he commanded the Despatch. His services during the next few years were as inspector of lighthouse district No. 5, in command of the Miantono-

moh, Monocacy, at the War College in 1887, and on the receivingship New Hampshire. He was promoted to be captain Sept. 27, 1891, and his first sea service as such was in command of the Atlantic. Later he was commandant at the Mare Island Navy Yard; in 1895 was placed in command of the Monterey, and in 1896 was made captain of the New York Navy Yard. One year before the outbreak of the Spanish War Captain Higginson was placed in command of the battleship Massachusetts, which vessel he commanded throughout the war and during the battle of Santiago. On Aug. 11, 1898, Congress advanced him three numbers on the list of captains from Aug. 10, 1898, "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." On March 3, 1898, Captain Higginson was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. During his service in this grade he commanded with much credit the North Atlantic Station, was a member of the General Board of the Navy, and commanded the navy yard at Washington, D.C.

Notwithstanding the recommendation by Lieutenant General Miles, shortly before his retirement from the active list of the Army, that five regiments of the Cavalry be withdrawn and organized into an automobile corps, the adaptation of the automobile to military uses is making slower headway here in the United States than in Europe. In Germany a volunteer automobile corps has been organized and the Emperor has ordered it to take part in this year's army maneuvers. Interesting experiments with auto-vehicles for staff service have been made in France from which excellent results have been obtained, and similar tests are proposed in Austria. In England the attention of military men is devoted largely to the value of the automobile for ambulance service, and the matter has aroused considerable interest. That professional feeling is not altogether in favor of the horseless vehicle is shown, however, by the following statement from an officer, published in the Military Mail of London: "The latest craze is for motor ambulance wagons, and at first sight it might seem there is a good deal to be said in favor of these vehicles. But when one comes to go deeper into the matter it will be seen that these possess little or no advantage over the horse-drawn wagons hitherto in use. In the first place motor traction of any description is only in its infancy and, as we learned in the Boer War, it cannot be depended upon once the roads are left behind. I have in my mind as I write a vivid recollection of a string of 'steam sappers' abandoned in the middle of the veldt through water and fuel giving out. Then there is another point that has to be taken into consideration when discussing motor ambulance wagons. In these days of long range weapons and extended formations it is absolutely necessary that the wagons should be able to go up almost to the firing line should the necessity arise. Now, if a chance bullet hits one of the horses of a wagon of this description it is not a matter of very great moment, since another animal to take its place can usually be obtained without much trouble. But with a motor wagon things are altogether different. A bullet in the engine, and then where are you? The wagon is stranded and its occupants have to be got away as best you can. And no amount of armor plating that can be devised is going to overcome this difficulty altogether."

In view of the conspicuously friendly relations now prevailing among the United States, Great Britain and France, there has been some apprehension in various quarters lest England might be somewhat irritated by the impressive demonstration of Franco-American sentiment attendant upon the transfer of the remains of John Paul Jones to the representatives of the United States. Happily, however, that apprehension was entirely unwarranted. The early British judgment upon John Paul Jones, which was colored by the resentful spirit of the times, has been revised, and the man is now measured on a generous scale commensurate with his character and achievements. That the honor paid to his memory by France and the United States is regarded in the proper light in England is shown by the following striking extract from a leading editorial in the London Times: "That great seaman, Paul Jones, was a good citizen of the United States and a good servant of France, and withal a redoubtable foe of this country, albeit a Scotsman by birth. Yet the relations of this country with both France and the United States are now happily such that, 'without reopening old wounds,' we can join with them in honoring the memory of so great a seaman, just as Frenchmen may join with us in admiring the unique genius of Nelson. That it took a Nelson to beat them is no unworthy tribute to their naval valor and renown. Between three nations so kindred in political genius and aspirations as England, France, and the United States, the memories of their former conflicts, so honorable to all, may well strengthen the friendship which now so happily unites them. Indeed, we may best express these happy relations by saying that the sentiment which will prevail at Brest will be identical with that already embodied in a toast which is not uncommon on either side of the Atlantic, 'The War of 1812; may it always be the late war between England and the United States.'"

Secretary Bonaparte has decided that the installation of boilers in the power plant at the Washington Navy Yard may be completed with Babcock and Wilcox boilers. One-half of the installation has been completed and arrangements are being made for the purchase of the third fourth of the whole number of boilers to be required.

Other boiler manufacturers than the firm referred to have objected, holding that successive sections of the installation should be thrown open to competition as they were needed and that the original choice of Babcock and Wilcox boilers should not stand throughout the entire plant. The authorities at the yard pointed out that when the installation was begun tenders were asked from different boiler manufacturers and that the figures submitted by the Babcock and Wilcox concern were much more satisfactory than those of the manufacturers now protesting. It was also pointed out that very considerable changes would have to be made in the construction of the power building to accommodate a new type of boiler, and that there was a serious question whether wastes in operation would not occur. Secretary Bonaparte took the whole question under advisement and has decided that, while it is the policy of the Department to afford every opportunity for competition in bidding on new work, when it appears that a purchase is to be made in connection with articles that have proved satisfactory when previously purchased and where uniformity would be an advantage, requisition for articles of similar character may be made. In the case of the boilers referred to, he holds that an opportunity for competition was afforded in the first instance and that no injustice has been done the protesting makers by completing the installation with the type of boiler originally selected.

Thanks to the business-like methods instituted in the island of Samar by Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S. A., when he was placed in command of military operations against the Pulajane outlaws there, the situation has undergone a remarkable improvement, and the end of the whole trouble will evidently soon be reached. The civil authorities believed for a long time that the native constabulary could deal effectively with the outlaws, but were finally convinced, though somewhat reluctantly, that the only safe way out of the difficulty was through the employment of the Army. The outlaws had nothing but contempt for the constabulary and missed no opportunity to show it, but for the American troops they had a different feeling entirely, a sense of respect and fear acquired by experience in the field during the insurrection. The result has been that ever since Major General Corbin, the division commander, placed Brigadier General Carter in control of military operations in Samar, the work of permanent pacification has made rapid and wholesome headway. The outlaw bands have been broken up and dispersed, many of their most notorious leaders have been killed or captured, and their baleful influence over the peaceably-disposed natives has been destroyed. It took the Army to do the work—that is the whole story. An officer of the Army, stationed in Samar, writes: "What the constabulary has failed to do in a year or more the Army has practically accomplished in a few weeks after the situation was turned over to it. It is now only a question of time when the whole trouble will be cleared up, at least as far as it can be with these semi-civilized people."

In so far as the organization of an Army service corps as proposed by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been discussed by officers, it has been with hearty approval. The work of such a corps would relieve the Army, both officers and men, of a large amount of clerical and other labor which at present takes up a great deal of time that could more profitably be devoted to strictly military duties. Moreover, such a corps would doubtless attract a considerable number of worthy veteran soldiers and keep them in touch with the Army, thus retaining their influence for co-operation in the training and instruction of the younger enlisted men of the Service. Representative Goulde, of New York, is favorably impressed with the project, and will probably introduce a measure in Congress next winter looking to the creation of an Army service corps, but in order that the subject may be intelligently presented and effectively supported, it is necessary that there should be in the meantime a frank, open-minded discussion of the whole question by officers of experience and ability, whose views will be helpful to the leaders of the movement. To that end, it is to be hoped that Army officers will come forward with suggestions and recommendations which they consider pertinent to the undertaking, and thus help in formulating a system worthy of Congressional action. It is a matter of immediate interest to the Army, and should enlist the active interest of the Service.

The Navy Department is once more considering the value of the torpedo tube as a part of the armament of a first-class battleship. There are some officers who are contending that the torpedo tube, and particularly the above water tubes, are as dangerous for the ship which carries them as for the enemy, and in fact it has been decided to remove the above water tubes from the battleships Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Iowa and Massachusetts, with the exception of one above water torpedo tube which will be kept on each of the vessels named for experimental purposes. A majority of officers who have made a study of the question of the value of torpedo equipment on a battleship are still strongly of the opinion that the submerged tube is effective and should be retained. Whether or not, however, it will be deemed worth while to put the submerged tube on vessels not originally so equipped is a question which the General Board and the Board on Construction are now considering.

Many officers of the Navy fail to realize that the naval telescope sight, now used the world over, and which was perhaps one of the principal causes of Togo's victory, is the invention of an officer of our own Navy, Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N. A portrait of Commander Fiske appears in the United Service Magazine for July, and an accompanying account of his career says of his inventions and of the uphill fight for their recognition: "In 1880, invented the naval telescope sight. It is rare that any invention has received such general condemnation as this received; it was declared not only impracticable, but incorrect in principle. Lieutenant Fiske succeeded, however, in convincing Commander Folger, the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, that it was a great invention, and in having it put on board the U.S.S. Yorktown for trial. But when Lieutenant Fiske was ordered to the ship a year later he found that it had not been unpacked, and that all the officers, especially the captain, deemed it too foolish to waste time on. After the inventor's persistent requests, however, the captain finally permitted him to test it, but he became still more convinced of its worthlessness by the tests, reported against it officially, and refused to allow any more ammunition to be used to test it. The Chief of Bureau of Ordnance then gave orders that its test be continued nevertheless; and in Unalaska, Lieutenant Fiske, in 1892, succeeded in making such an unparalleled record with it that its value was demonstrated beyond doubt. As no one else seemed disposed to report on it, however, he had to make the official report on it himself; and the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance accepted it, and began to consider seriously the adoption of the system in the Navy. In May, 1894, Lieutenant Fiske made a still more extraordinary record with his invention, and proved so conclusively that it abolished the principal error in naval gunnery, that the Department shortly after adopted it for the Service. This invention is now in use in all the principal navies of the world; as the 'Text Book of Ordnance and Gunnery,' used at the U.S. Naval Academy, says: 'The naval telescope sight is an improvement of such importance as to be ranked with the change from smooth bore to rifled cannon.' In 1894, Lieutenant Fiske was ordered by the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance to investigate the applicability of electricity to turning the turrets of battleships. After trying several plans, he reported that the Ward Leonard system was the most promising. After two years of testing various ways of applying this system, it was finally adapted perfectly to the work, the culminating invention for adapting it being made and patented by Lieutenant Fiske. In spite of the strenuous opposition of the Bureau of Construction, Lieutenant Fiske's recommendation that it be tested in competition with that bureau's steam system on board a ship at sea was finally adopted, and the result of the test was an overwhelming victory for the electric system. This system, with no important change of any kind, has been put into all the battleships and armored cruisers constructed since that time, and marks a distinct advance in the application of science to naval needs."

Havana was the scene, on the evening of July 10, of an affair which discloses what appears to be a weak spot in the military organization of the Cuban republic. There seems to have been a great deal of antagonism between the city police and the 300 Cuban artillerymen stationed in the city of Havana, and on the date mentioned this feeling culminated in an armed struggle in front of a police station in which Captain Portuondo of the artillery and three enlisted men of his command were shot to death, the firing, it is charged, having been done by persons inside the police quarters. The artillerymen were armed, but declare that they did not fire a shot, although it is alleged that many cartridge shells like those on the ammunition which they use were found on the ground after the affair was over. The police by all accounts conducted themselves with remarkable self-restraint and their behavior is highly praised by the Havana public, while the military authorities have come in for much and probably hasty criticism, one complaint being that they were at fault in permitting large numbers of soldiers to leave their barracks during the prevalence of disorder in the city. The Havana Post says that the trouble arose from the fact that the police and the artillery each claimed to be the superior force, and if any such difference of opinion existed the Cuban authorities must realize the importance of having that matter fully settled once and for all. The Post also declares that the Cuban artillery is deplorably lacking in discipline, but on that point further evidence must be forthcoming before a correct conclusion can be reached. "The lesson taught by this affair," the Post adds, "is the necessity of the police of the city having supreme power in the limits of the city. The chief of police is held responsible for the condition of the public order, and as long as he is responsible his men must be respected and the general government must compel its forces while in the precincts of the city to respect the authority of the police. Under no other conditions can the police be expected to maintain public order."

Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who organized the Cuban Artillery and who is still in charge of its instruction and training, has written a letter to the Havana Post, protesting vigorously against what he regards as unjust criticism by that journal upon the Cuban Artillery in connection with the affair of July 10. He is desirous that the persons guilty of wrong

doing shall be promptly and severely punished; but he objects most earnestly to the Post's assumption that the Artillerymen were the offenders. Captain Aultman's interest in the affair is natural and becoming. He has labored earnestly and conscientiously to develop the Cuban Artillery into an efficient and trustworthy organization, and all accounts agree that he has accomplished remarkable results with the material at his disposal. It is not strange, therefore, that he should resent the imputation that the force with which he has been so closely associated is a lawless and irresponsible body. In his letter to the Havana Post he says, in part: "I desire to attempt no defense of either Artillery or police, and sincerely hope that the real offenders against the laws may be discovered and punished with the maximum penalty, be they of one or the other corps; but I resent, as an honest, justice-loving man, your unheard-of condemnation before sufficient testimony has been taken to formulate indictments or to make a reasonable report."

The following interesting communication on Filipino education has been sent to Harper's Weekly by "M. F. Steele" from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where Capt. Matthew F. Steele, 6th U.S. Cav., an accomplished officer, student and writer, is stationed: "Referring to the article in the Weekly of June 24, headed, 'Are We Educating the Filipino?' While few persons that have spent several years in the islands are prepared to accept Mr. Willard French's statement, that 'outside of Manila there is not, even in Luzon, one native in a thousand who can speak a word of Spanish,' still there is a philological reason why the Tagalog (not 'Tagalo,' which is the Spanish failure to pronounce and spell the word, nor 'Tagal,' which is no word at all) learns, and will continue to learn, English better and faster than he learned Spanish. The elements of all Tagalog words are precisely the same in sound as those of English words. Every Tagalog word can be accurately spelled with the vowels and consonants used in English. Not so with the Spanish alphabet. There are in many of the commonest Tagalog words sound-elements that cannot be accurately represented by the letters found in the Spanish alphabet. The word carabao, for example, is not pronounced carabao at all by the natives, but karabow; and it was so spelled by José Rizal in all of his writings. So with all other Tagalog words containing the sound ow, which does not exist in Castilian words. In writing Tagalog words, the nearest resemblance to this sound which the Spaniard could make with his alphabet was to substitute ao—broad a and long o. The Spaniard had the same difficulty in representing the long sound of I found in many Tagalog words. This sound does not exist in any Castilian words, and cannot be accurately represented by the letters of the Spanish alphabet. The nearest Spanish equivalent is ay. Hence we find the town in Luzon, whose name the natives pronounce Mihi (both i's long), spelled Majayjay on the Spanish maps. This word also illustrates the difficulty the Spaniard had in representing the consonant sound of h found in many Tagalog words, but not perfectly represented by the Spanish sound of the letter j, which had to be substituted. Generally speaking, then, the Tagalog has little difficulty in pronouncing the common English words, for he finds in them the same sound-elements as those of his own tongue."

Capt. Edmund L. Butts, 18th U.S. Inf., considers it unfortunate that the Infantry company is not kept nearer its full war strength than it is at present, his belief being that if its strength were maintained at or close to the maximum the physical training so essential to the efficiency of both officers and enlisted men could be accomplished far more easily than is possible under existing conditions. Captain Butts contends that athletic training should be made compulsory throughout the Army as has been done in the Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, by Brigadier General Carter, and he believes that the tendency of the Service is all in that direction. Unless athletic training is made compulsory and conducted on a broad and thorough system the men cannot be kept in a condition of readiness for immediate field service. "In the next war," says Captain Butts, in the course of a capital article in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "it is doubtful if more than one-fifth of the Infantry captains will have the opportunity to command regiments, brigades, or go to the staff corps with increased rank. So their physical condition is as important as that of the men. A fairly useful job for an Infantry captain to-day is to stay at home and teach his command to hike and shoot and have them in such condition that a great per cent. of them can continue to hike and shoot. Of course, with all the knowledge obtained these days from the many officers' schools established, every captain of Infantry is competent to command a regiment, brigade, division, etc. Everyone knows that. But, sad to relate, when the next war comes, about four-fifths of them will be using the new marching shoe and devoting more attention to the physical being than to the art and science of war."

Noting the fact that, of more than 2,000 young men who applied for permission to take the examination for appointment as assistant paymaster in the Navy, only twenty-four proved to be qualified mentally, morally and physically, the Springfield Republican remarks that "this is a weeding out with a vengeance," and asks, "Does the fault lie in the severity of the examinations?" The

reply to this query is that the Navy is open only to men of the highest character and business ability, who must prove their fitness before receiving commissions. With the growth of the Navy the responsibilities of accounting officers are greatly increased, and it becomes a business necessity that appointments as assistant paymasters shall be given to none but men who are in all respects fit to associate with officers of other branches of the Service. The examinations are undoubtedly severe, but not nearly as severe as those required of midshipmen upon entering and graduating from the Naval Academy. The system followed in selecting applicants for commissions in the Pay Corps is thoroughly democratic. It provides for the broadest application of the competitive principle and the rule of merit. As a simple business measure it will command the approval of the whole country.

Prof. Philip R. Alger, of the Naval Academy, is heartily in favor of admitting midshipmen to that institution at an earlier age than is now prescribed, but he believes that to do so and at the same time reduce the length of the course would be absurd. "At present," he says, in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, "we are handicapping ourselves. We are putting a premium on stupidity by insisting upon the age limit being at a certain point, and the requirements those which should accompany fewer years. The proposition of the General Board to reduce the age limit I heartily agree with, but it seems to me almost ludicrous to accompany that recommendation by another recommendation that we shall also reduce the length of the course. I cannot understand how the two recommendations can go together; they want to lower the age limit and cut down the course to three years. If we would raise the age limit as Dr. Ames proposes, and also raise the entrance requirements, we might very readily cut down the course, but the proper thing, it seems to me, is to cut down the age limit and increase the length of the course at the Academy. Take them at fifteen and graduate them at twenty, after a five years' course, and they are ready, properly equipped to be given commissions."

Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is much pleased with the results being obtained by naval vessels with wireless telegraphy experiments. Several systems are being used by the Navy and, strange to say, the best results are not being obtained through the use of any one system, but by the use of receivers of one and transmitters of another. For this reason it now appears rather unlikely that any one distinctive system will be officially adopted by the Navy. It is more probable that some combination system will be gotten up. As far as this Government knows the United States Navy in its recent experiments has attained better results in sending and receiving wireless messages than any navy in the world. Admiral Manney has received recently a report from the battleship Maine stating that that ship exchanged messages with a station on shore at a distance of at least three hundred miles. Remarkable results have also been reported to the Bureau of Equipment by other ships of the North Atlantic Station.

In reporting upon the suggestion made to the Navy Department that the defunct Trigg Company's Shipyard at Richmond, Va., offers special facilities for the construction of torpedoboats and other minor craft for the naval service, the General Board laid down a correct doctrine in saying that it "believes that the policy of establishing naval stations suitable for the construction of special classes of vessels only is unsound." The Navy Department already has under its control sufficient dockyard facilities for the rapid and efficient addition to the Navy of any type of small craft required for any purpose, and the acquisition of the Trigg plant, while practicable, does not fill a want of the naval service.

The War Department will announce next week the assignment of Artillery officers to command the Artillery Districts of Boston, Key West and the Potomac. The district of Boston was made vacant by the promotion of Colonel Mills to be Chief of Artillery; Key West by the transfer of Colonel Howe to Pensacola; and the Potomac by the retirement of Colonel Roberts. During the past two weeks the Chief of Artillery has been busy arranging the assignments of the young Artillery officers at the Fort Totten school, the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and the transfer of officers between the Field and Coast Artillery. He has, however, made his recommendation for filling the vacancies at Boston, Key West and the Potomac.

Secretary Bonaparte has affirmed the former action of the Navy Department in reference to the desired sale of supplies to missionaries in Guam from the commissary supplies of the Navy Department. The request for permission had been decided adversely by the Department under former secretaries on the ground that there was no warrant of law and in pursuance of the Departmental policy to prevent the sale of Government supplies to civilians. Secretary Bonaparte on review of the matter declined to change the former ruling.

For the purpose of giving liberty in a healthy port, Rear Admiral Train, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, has requested and been granted permission to take the vessels of his squadron to Chefoo, China, where "general liberty" will be given the crews of his command.

Comdr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., whose exploring ship Roosevelt sailed from New York July 16, en route to the Arctic, enters upon his polar expedition under exceptionally auspicious circumstances. His ship is equal if not superior in build to the best that ever engaged in a similar undertaking; her equipment is as nearly perfect as genius, experience and lavish expenditure could make it and these elements, dominated by Commander Peary's indomitable spirit, skill and professional ability, together with his extensive knowledge of arctic conditions, afford solid ground for the hope that this, his final expedition, may be crowned with success. Such a conclusion would not only realize the absorbing dream of Commander Peary's life, but it would also serve as a fitting tribute to the memory of the other officers of the United States Navy who preceded him in the hazardous work of Arctic exploration and discovery. The history of that work contains no chapters more fascinating or more honorable than those devoted to expeditions led into the arctic seas by officers of our Navy; the record of their daring, heroism and sacrifice is an inspiring story of American courage and achievement. If, therefore, one of their successors in the same service should after repeated efforts be the first to reach the Pole, his success would afford a particularly appropriate climax for the perilous work which they bravely attempted. Because of the zeal, persistence and undaunted spirit with which he has organized his present expedition, and because its success would add another chapter to the laurels of the Navy, patriotic Americans will unite in the hope that Commander Peary may return from the North Pole triumphant.

As a result of a report received by the Navy Department from the commanding officer of the Maryland, in which he calls attention to the gallant conduct of Ordinary Seamen Alexander Gillespie and Andrew DeLeary in rescuing from drowning on July 19 last Ordinary Seaman E. C. Carter, the Bureau of Navigation has written the following letters of commendation to these two men: "The Department has much pleasure in informing you that the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Maryland has brought to the attention of the Department your gallant conduct on the afternoon of June 19, 1905, when three men were accidentally pulled overboard from the lighter of the Maryland by a chain, the tide running ebb 1-2 knots and a strong wind blowing. Two of the men were able to regain the lighter without assistance, but Ordinary Seaman E. C. Carter was unable to swim and would have drowned but for the assistance rendered. Your prompt action in jumping overboard, forgetful of the fact that you were hampered by bags tied around your feet, rendering material and valuable aid in the rescuing of a shipmate, showed courage, and a forgetfulness of self, which merits and receives the warm commendation of the Department." In a letter to the commanding officer of the Maryland the Navy Department has directed that these two letters be read to the crew at the first general muster and then delivered to the men to whom addressed.

As a result of his failure to qualify professionally in his second examination for promotion, Asst. Surg. M. K. Elmer, of the Navy, has been dropped from the Service. A little over a year ago Mr. Elmer was suspended from promotion for a year, and failed to qualify in his second examination taken in the spring. The Navy Department intends to have a most rigid enforcement of the laws governing examinations for promotion. It is realized that there has in the past been more or less laxity in this matter and it has been determined that in the future the utmost care shall be taken by examining boards to see that an officer is fully qualified professionally, morally and physically, to perform the duties of the rank to which he is entitled through seniority to be promoted.

Officers of the Russian cruisers Jemtchug, Oleg and Aurora, which escaped from Togo's fleet in the battle in the Straits of Korea and fled to Manila, where they are now interned, express amazement at the suddenness, concentration and accuracy of the Japanese gunnery in that engagement. They are also deeply impressed with the extraordinary explosive power of the Japanese projectiles. "Shells came upon us like a cloudburst," says an officer of the Aurora to the Manila correspondent of the New York Sun, "and the detonating effect was almost as terrible as the breaking of shells into small pieces. Dense black fumes followed the explosions and prostrated the men, sometimes suffocating them when below decks, where the gases could not readily escape."

Some 6,000 schoolboy cadets, from the British public schools, were inspected by the Duke of Connaught in Hyde Park on July 1, and were found to have undergone efficient training and to look exceedingly well. Some of the schools represented, including Harrow, Uppingham and Repton, have made marksmanship compulsory, and on the whole the public schools have shown commendable interest in military training. There is also a "Lads' Drill Association," founded by the Earl of Meath in 1899, which has been persistent in its efforts to get obligatory physical and military training made a part of the curriculum in every school throughout the Kingdom.

The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., has notified the Navy Department that the first-class battleship Kansas will be launched at the works of that company on Saturday, Aug. 12, the regular spring tide occurring about that date. The contract price for hull and machinery aggregates \$4,165,000. The date of completion of the Kansas was originally fixed in the contract at December, 1906, and it seems quite probable that this date will be approximately correct.

The Secretary of the Navy and the President have approved the proceedings and sentence of dismissal in the case of War. Mach. William R. Quinn, of the Navy. Quinn has, therefore, been dropped from the Navy. He was charged and found guilty of absence from his station without leave, disobedience of orders, and scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. His trial occurred on the Pacific Station, where he had been stationed on the Chicago.

It is reported from Tokio that surveying will be commenced shortly for a railway from Wiju, at the mouth of the Yalu River on the frontier of Korea, to Mukden.

DECISION OF THE CHARLESTON CASE.

Secretary Bonaparte has directed that the orders for the transfer of Civil Engineers J. W. G. Walker and F. R. Harris from the Charleston navy yard to other points, which had been suspended during the further consideration of the matter, shall be revoked, and has directed that the two officers mentioned shall remain at their post of present duty until further orders. Since the suspension of the orders the question has been carefully investigated by Assistant Secretary Darling, who examined several witnesses and submitted the results of his examination to Secretary Bonaparte, in the form of a comprehensive report, together with accompanying papers and a stenographic report of verbal examinations. Secretary Bonaparte, after thoroughly considering the testimony, made the following report of findings to the President, which has received the Executive approval:

"I find that on June 1 last Mr. John Dougherty, the president of the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Company, called upon the Secretary of the Navy and requested the transfer of the officers in question to other duty. Secretary Morton referred him to Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to whom he made the same request. On June 8 following he wrote the Secretary a letter, in which he repeated complaints previously made verbally against the two engineers and one of the inspectors, stated that, notwithstanding his representations to Admiral Endicott, the latter had 'done nothing,' and concluded as follows: 'The undersigned, as president of the Contracting Company, respectfully requests that Civil Engineers Walker and Harris and Inspector Johnson be transferred from the Charleston, S.C., drydock, and that other engineers and inspectors be sent to take their place.'

"Previously to these repeated requests from Mr. Dougherty no transfer of the officers in question had been contemplated; the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, while admonishing them not to permit themselves to be drawn into trivial or needless disputes with agents of the contractor, had also complimented them on their vigilance and zeal; moreover, the new posts to which they were respectively assigned by the orders of June 15 were such as could not be filled with propriety by officers in whose fitness for such service the Department had not entire confidence.

"The Assistant Secretary says, justly, of this contracting company: 'It has not been inclined to exceed the specifications in the quality of work produced, and the evidence tends to show that without vigorous inspection the work would not be equal to that called for in the contract.' He says, with the like accuracy, of the civil engineers: 'The engineers, Walker and Harris, have been vigilant and conscientious in the discharge of their duties and have held the contractor up to the specifications.'

"This contractor thus repeatedly requested that these supervisors of its work be replaced by others; the Department finally complied with its request. Whatever might have been the merits of such action, if taken spontaneously or under other circumstances, I am compelled to look upon it as unfortunate, when thus induced and under the circumstances actually existing. In my opinion, its moral effect would be probably undesirable upon contractors for Government work and supervising officers, and, on the whole, unsatisfactory both within and without the Service.

"I think also that, in the present instance, it is liable to serious misconstruction. Among the papers referred by you to the Department in connection with the present case is an affidavit by a stenographer formerly employed by the contracting company. This affiant is a dismissed employee, who reveals, voluntarily, what he professes to have ascertained while serving in a confidential capacity, and his evidence is, of course, entirely ex parte, given without any opportunity for cross-examination or contradiction. Without corroboration, his testimony would be entitled to little weight; but it is corroborated, on the whole rather strongly, by several undisputed and more or less significant facts; and, if he is to be believed at all, the officers of this company consulted together and took action with a view to securing the removal of these officers through the exercise of what they called 'political influence' some two months or more before Mr. Dougherty's visit to the Secretary. If this attempt was, in fact, made, there is not, indeed, a scintilla of proof that it was in any wise successful. But the boastful and arrogant talk of some of the company's officers and employees on the subject seems to have led to sensational publications in certain newspapers, which the orders in question unluckily appeared, in some measure, to verify. It is of such importance that this Department should not only fairly deserve, but also fully enjoy, public confidence, that any action on its part which may possibly lead, however unjustly, to any loss of such confidence would seem to be evidently inexpedient.

"Finally, I think the orders of June 15 were objectionable in that, under all the circumstances, they might possibly arouse in persons imperfectly acquainted with the facts a suspicion that the Department had undisclosed reasons to be dissatisfied with the conduct of Civil Engineers Walker and Harris. The former of these two officers on June 24 last formally requested an official inquiry into the conduct of work at the Charleston yard, in view of certain published statements attributed to Mr. Dougherty in a New York newspaper. This request received the following endorsement from his immediate superior, the commandant of the yard: 'The commandant has the honor to recommend that this officer's request be granted, as he thinks that, as a matter of justice to him, this investigation should be made.'

"I do not consider the desired investigation necessary, especially since the Assistant Secretary's careful and painstaking inquiry, but I deem it of great moment that officers should entertain no shadow of misgiving as to the solicitude of the Department to protect in the form of its action the professional reputation of each one of them.

"Consideration of the facts developed convinces me that, under all the attendant circumstances, a mistake was made when these orders were issued. This mistake I deem it my duty to correct. Unless, therefore, instructed to the contrary by you, I shall revoke the above-mentioned orders and direct the two officers above mentioned to remain at their post of present duty until further orders."

It is reported that the construction is to commence next year of a new class of battleships for the German navy, carrying 12-inch instead of 11-inch guns, the heaviest now carried by German warships.

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE ORIENT.

The war in the Orient has brought into the field of discussion a number of questions incapable of settlement under existing rules of international law.

The question of the days of grace to be granted subjects of the enemy found within the territory of the state at the outbreak of hostilities is one wholly within the discretion of the belligerents, and its consideration has arisen only within comparatively modern times. In the days of Grotius, subjects of the enemy found within the territory of the state at the outbreak of hostilities could be made prisoners and detained until the end of the war. In modern times this has disappeared. While expulsion has been resorted to in rare cases, it is a rule now to permit enemy citizens to remain if they refrain from giving aid to their own side. Sometimes they are given time to wind up their affairs and leave the country. This gives rise to the practice of granting grace.

Russia in her rules promulgated at the commencement of hostilities permitted Japanese subjects to remain in the Russian Empire, except in the provinces ruled over by Admiral Alexieff; from these they were expelled at once, no days of grace being given, resulting in great hardship to the Japanese residents. On the part of Japan the utmost consideration was shown the Russians who remained, protection being granted them upon condition of registration.

In the matter of commerce, giving private vessels of the enemy permission to leave their ports unmolested, the question of the days of grace is one of considerable importance. At the outset of the Crimean War Russia gave six weeks, dating from the breaking up of the ice in the White Sea ports. But the most liberal indulgences ever granted in this respect to an enemy's trade are to be found in President McKinley's Proclamation of April 26, 1898. Spanish vessels were allowed until May 21 for loading and departing from American ports and were not subject to capture on their return voyage. Further, the enemy's merchantmen sailing before April 21 to any port of the United States were allowed to enter, discharge and depart, and be exempt from capture on their return voyage. In sharp contrast with this liberality are the Japanese and Russian proclamations; the former allowed seven days' grace and the latter forty-eight hours.

It is doubtful whether the nations will ever bind themselves by any definite rule; they will naturally consult their own interests. Modern conditions of warfare at sea require an enormous train of supply ships. Should war suddenly break out and a belligerent find his harbors full of merchantmen belonging to enemy owners, he may capture them all, giving no days of grace.

There is the question of the disposition to be made of belligerents rescued by neutral vessels, that is to say of "men overboard" for any cause during or after naval battles. Captain Mahan at The Hague Conference called attention to this matter and to remedy in part this deficiency proposed that such a rescue should be deemed no violation of neutrality, but the rescuers should be bound to give up the rescued to the first belligerent ship which demanded them, whether the surrender delivered them into captivity or placed them again in the fighting line. If no demand were made by either side, the men were to be considered *hors de combat*, not to serve for the rest of the war, unless duly exchanged. This rule, however, was to apply solely to rescues made by private neutral vessels. But it found no favor with the committee and was finally withdrawn.

English writers on international law have discussed this question, particularly in connection with the Chempulpo incident of Feb. 9, 1904, in which the British, French and Italian naval commanders received the crew and the wounded of the disabled Russian cruiser Variag on board of their vessels. It is maintained that this incident necessitates the making of provisions in the future for assistance by neutral ships of war, as well as by neutral hospital ships and ordinary neutral vessels.

British writers oppose Captain Mahan's idea that neutral rescuers should be bound to give up their refugees to the first belligerent warship which demanded them, and hope it will be rejected. This is entirely in line with British precedents. Captain Mahan's proposition, however, seems to be fair and logical and an excellent solution of a vexed question.

The war in the Orient has also developed a remarkable difference of action on the part of belligerents in the matter of contraband of war. The Japanese have adopted the British doctrine, though somewhat restricted in scope. The list of goods declared *absolutely* contraband contains "military weapons, ammunition, explosives and materials (including lead, saltpetre, sulphur, etc.) and machinery for making them; uniforms, naval and military, military accoutrements, armor plate, machinery, and materials for constructing or equipping ships of war," and "all other goods, though not coming under this list, intended solely for use in war." The goods of the class as *conditionally* contraband of war comprise "provisions, drugs, horses, harness, fodder, vehicles, coal, timber, coin, gold and silver bullion, and materials for the construction of telegraphs, telephones and railways." These are contraband only when destined for the enemy's army and navy; or in such cases when, being goods arriving in an enemy's territory, there is reason to believe they are intended for the use of the enemy's army or navy. In other words, a distinction is drawn between goods in their own nature so fitted for warlike purposes that it is morally certain that they are meant for warlike use, and goods the use of which may vary according to circumstances. The first are to be prevented from reaching the enemy at all, the second only when it is clear that they are destined for the use of his armed forces.

On the other hand, Russia has made no distinction between goods *absolutely* contraband and goods *conditionally* contraband. With her, goods that are at all contraband belong to the former class. Her list, while it embraces every article named in the list of the Japanese, includes many other, and particularly includes cotton and coal as *absolutely* contraband. No distinction is made as to whether the neutral vessels' destination is a commercial or a naval port, or whether the article is destined for civilian or military use.

This is a remarkable change of opinion on the part of Russia. At the West African Conference of 1884-85 the Russian representative declared that coal could under no circumstances be considered contraband, in which she was supported by France. Great Britain and the United States held that it is contraband when destined for naval or military use, but innocent when destined for commerce, manufacture or domestic consumption. Japan practically follows this rule and Russia has completely faced about, now declaring coal *absolutely* contraband of war no matter for what use it is destined.

The enforcement by Russia of this peculiar view has led to strong protests on the part of Great Britain and the United States, who state that they do not intend to

submit to her condemnation of any of their coal cargoes unless they are clearly destined for warlike purposes of Japan.

The doctrine that food was not contraband of war unless it was destined for a besieged place or an armed force of the enemy had met with general acceptance until 1885, when France, theretofore one of its strong adherents, gave notice that in her then existing hostile operations against China she would confiscate rice as contraband of war. England immediately demurred, but as hostilities terminated before a seizure was made, the controversy never came to a decision. It may be taken for granted that a nation like Great Britain, which depends for its food supplies on external sources, and a country like the United States, which is a great producer and exporter of food stuffs, will never agree to a rule making provisions *absolute* contraband of war. Should it be sought to force upon them such a rule, resistance even to the point of war would surely follow.

In some quarters the President of the United States has been criticized for causing to be detained in the harbor of Manila the Russian warships with their crews, which fled to American waters in a disabled condition from the Japanese fleet. While there was no precise precedent to govern this matter of warfare on the sea, there are a number of instances where armed forces fleeing from an enemy to adjacent neutral territory have been interned during the remainder of the duration of the war; this was notably the case in 1870-71, during the Franco-Prussian War, when a French army was pressed against the Swiss frontier, and being shut off from its base of supplies and from communication with its capital, was forced to flee into neutral territory to escape capture or utter annihilation. The Swiss authorities promptly interned the French forces and they remained in that territory to the end of the war, at the expense of France. This was the only course open to this little republic to preserve her neutrality, and was strictly in accord with the established principles of international law.

J. W. C.

SOME BATTLE STATISTICS.

It is interesting to compare the numbers engaged in the war between Russia and Japan with the forces assembled in the field in former wars. In 1812, for example, Napoleon gathered 442,000 men for the invasion of Russia, viz., 200,000 Frenchmen, 79,000 from the minor German states, 50,000 Poles, 45,000 Italians, 34,000 Austrians and 32,000 Prussians. The Russians numbered from 220,000 to 250,000. In August, 1813, Napoleon had in the field 310,000 men and the allies, 490,000. These figures are not dwarfed by those of the armies gathered in Manchuria. In the battle of Leipzig, October, 1813, 301,500 allies were beaten by 171,000 Frenchmen. In Italy in 1859 the French and Sardinians assembled 195,600 men to oppose 203,800 Italians, 151,200 being engaged on one side at Solferino and 133,250 on the other, and in 1866, 291,700 Prussians gained an easy victory over 261,600 Austrians, the actual forces engaged at Königgratz, the great battle of the war, being 220,982 Prussians and 215,134 Austrians.

Coming down to the Franco-Prussian War we find that the maximum strength of the German army was 630,000 men and that of the French 534,500 men. There were 187,600 Germans and 112,900 Frenchmen at Gravelotte-St. Privat, this being the largest number engaged in any one battle. In August, 1877, Mehemit Ali Pasha had 260,000 Turks on foot and the Russian forces—including 60,000 Roumanians, Serbians and Montenegrins—numbered in December 410,000. There were, however, only 120,000 Russians and 30,000 Turks in the battle of Plevna, the 43,340 Turks surrendering after that battle, including sick in the city of Plevna.

At Paris, in 1870-71, 200,000 Germans besieged 400,000 French, of whom only 80,000 were regular troops. At this time 110,300 artillery projectiles were fired against Paris and the French loss in killed and wounded was about seventeen thousand men, the Germans losing six thousand in killed, wounded and missing. There is an instructive comparison between these totals, those at the siege of Sebastopol and the losses during the siege of Port Arthur.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the battles of our Civil War were as follows: Cold Harbor, Union 167,907, Confederate unknown; Wilderness, Union 101,895; Confederate, 61,025; Fredericksburg, Union 100,007, Confederate 72,497; Chancellorsville, Union 97,382, Confederate 57,352; Seven Days Battles, Union 91,169, Confederate 95,481; Antietam, Union 75,316, Confederate 51,844; Chickamauga, Union 58,222, Confederate 66,326.

In numbers enlisted our War of the Rebellion dwarfs anything preceding it, in modern times certainly, and statistics of ancient armies are not to be accepted as history. For the Union army 2,898,304 men were enrolled. Of these 1,580,000 emergency men were enlisted for periods varying from two weeks to fourteen months. Allowance must be made for repeated enlistments to determine the number of men actually in arms. It is estimated that 200,000 of the short term men of 1861 and 1862 re-enlisted. Taking into account various periods of service it is estimated that the total Union enlistments were the equivalent of 1,556,670 enlistments for three years. Of the total, 1,044,211 actually served from thirty-three to thirty-six months, 368,737 others from twelve to sixteen months and 20,633 for two years; the others enlisting for a few months only.

There are no complete statistics of number of Confederates. Thomas L. Livermore, an officer of the Civil War, who in 1900 published a volume entitled "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War," enters into various elaborate calculations and comparisons to show that the Confederacy enlisted from 1,227,890 men to 1,406,180. Colonel Livermore presents the following comparisons of the numbers on the rolls of the two armies at different dates:

A, No. on Union rolls; B, average; C, No. on Confederate rolls; D, average; E, per cent.

Date	A	B	C	D	E
July, 1861.....	186,751		112,040		
		381,334		231,729	60.7
Jan. 1, 1862.....	575,917		351,418		
		606,521		376,406	62.
March 31, 1862....	637,126		401,395		
		777,623		424,018	54.
Jan. 1, 1863.....	918,121		446,622		
		889,429		463,891	52.
Jan. 1, 1864.....	860,737		481,160		
		910,098		463,181	50.
Jan. 1, 1865.....	959,460		445,203		
		3,565,005		1,959,225	55.

Colonel Livermore says: "In the Union Army 110,070 were killed and died of wounds; 249,548 died of dis-

ease and accident; and there were about 125,000 desertions and 426,664 discharges—a total of 911,192. The casualties on the Confederate side, established by the muster rolls and reports, and estimates of losses in battle by Confederate commanders, were 94,000 killed and mortally wounded, 59,297 died of disease, 82,922 desertions, and 57,762 discharged—a total of 286,981, but these rolls cover only about two years on an average. And it is not to be doubted that the total for four years was in fact considerably greater."

Colonel Livermore also publishes a table of forces engaged in the different battles of the war with an estimate of the number of hits per one thousand men. From this it appears that the heaviest percentage of casualties was in the battle of Gettysburg, 30.1 per cent. by the Confederates. In fifteen other battles the percentage of losses on one side or the other exceeded twenty per cent., viz: Wilderness and Spotsylvania, Union loss, 29.6; Port Hudson, Union, 26.7; Stone River, Confederate, 26.6; Union, 22.3; Olustee, Union, 26.5; Chickamauga, Confederate, 25.9; Shiloh, Confederate, 24.1; Antietam, Confederate, 22.6; Atlanta, Confederate, 22.2; Cedar Mountain, Union, 21.9; Fort Wagner, Union, 21.4; Gettysburg, Union, 21.2; Seven Days' Battles, Confederate, 20.7; Franklin, Confederate, 20.6; Tupello, Confederate, 20.6. In thirteen other battles the percentage of loss on one side or the other was in excess of fifteen per cent. The numbers engaged in the battles in the Far East are much greater, but the percentages of loss are less rather than greater. According to the estimates of Colonel Fox the Germans had 3.1 per cent. of their men killed or died of their wounds during the Franco-Prussian war, in all 28,277. The allies in the Crimea lost in the same way 3.2. In our great war the Union armies lost 4.7 per cent., and the Confederates over 9 per cent.

"And this despite the greater area of country, which required a large share of the troops to protect the lines of communication." At Gettysburg, Meade, with half the number of the Germans engaged at Gravelotte, their bloodiest battle, sustained a greater loss.

When we read of the devotion of the Japanese soldiers let us turn to our history and listen to what General Hancock had to say of the 1st Minnesota Volunteers at Gettysburg.

"There is no more gallant deed recorded in history. I ordered those men in there because I saw that I must gain five minutes' time. Reinforcements were coming on the run, but I knew that before they could reach the threatened point, the Confederates, unless checked, would seize the position. I would have ordered that regiment in if I had known every man would be killed. It had to be done and I was glad to find such a gallant body of men at hand willing to make the terrible sacrifice that the occasion demanded."

The regiment had 215 killed and wounded in this affair out of 262, or eighty per cent. Setting aside what are known as massacres, where there was no escape for the doomed men, what is there in history to excel this? Dashing up to Colonel Colville, of the Minnesota regiment, Hancock exclaimed, pointing to the advancing Confederate column: "Do you see those colors? Take them." And take them he did with the terrible sacrifice of life recorded. The Americans have the reputation of being a boastful people, but the recorded facts of history make exaggeration impossible.

EXPERIENCES WITH RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

It may be interesting to note at this time that officers and men of the U.S. Army and Marines, who came in contact with Russian troops during the campaign of the allied troops against the Chinese Boxers in 1900, have anything but a good opinion of the Russians, and roundly condemn them. The Russians, according to the report of many American officers, were easily demoralized under fire, they acted with great discourtesy toward Americans, and in fact did much to cause trouble during the entire campaign. Of this there is the most ample testimony from officers of all grades from General Chaffee down. The word of the Russian officers was not to be depended upon, and General Linevitch, then in command of the Russian force, and at present in command of the Russian army opposing the Japanese in Manchuria, as General Chaffee noted officially, failed to keep his promises and not one word complimentary to the Russians appears in any report made by American officers, while the Japanese and British forces receive praise in numerous reports.

One of the most striking incidents of the easy demoralization of Russian troops was during the advance on Tientsin. A force of four hundred Russians, in command of a colonel, had decided to move forward against some Boxers and requested Major L. W. T. Waller, of the U.S. Marine Corps, who had with him a force of eight officers and one hundred and twenty-three men, to join him. The major at first objected on the ground that it was unwise to move until the re-enforcements, which were expected at any hour, arrived. He was overruled, however, and reluctantly consented to accompany the Russians.

What happened thereafter is thus related by Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U.S.A., in his interesting narrative on the campaign in which he served: "The force of eight officers and 123 men comprising the American force and the 400 Russians moved out early in the morning. Lieutenant Powell, with the Colt gun in advance, the Russians following. They advanced without opposition until they reached a point near the Imperial Arsenal, where they received a light flank fire, which was speedily silenced by American sharpshooters. Continuing the advance, they soon met a heavy front fire about 300 yards distance, and a flank fire from a point about 900 yards away. The strength of the enemy was from 1,500 to 2,000 Boxers and Imperial troops. The Colt gun, with some assistance, kept the frontal fire down while the Americans, with some Russians, changed front from right to rear, to meet the annoying flank fire.

"Soon after this the Russians withdrew from the front and formed about a half a mile to the right of the Americans, thus exposing the left of the latter to a severe fire. The Colt gun, having jammed several times, and only Lieutenant Powell and one man left to man it, was disabled and abandoned.

"The Russians sent word that they would retreat to a point about four miles away, and they immediately proceeded to carry this decision into effect. This left the small force of the Americans in a perilous situation. The enemy advanced on this small force but was stubbornly resisted by their rear guard, where the skill of the American riflemen proved effective. A four hours' running fight was kept up until our troops reached their camp. So well was this retreat conducted that all the wounded were brought back by hand, the dead left be-

hind. The American force had marched thirty miles and fought five hours, and had covered the retreat of the Russians, receiving no assistance from them whatever."

General Daggett also states that "during a fight at Wang-Tsun, after the battle was over a company of Russian infantry came up and fired upon the village across the railroad."

Some of the examples of the ill-feeling of Russians towards the Americans, related by General Daggett, are these: "The court inside the Chain Gates in the Tartar City was occupied by Riley's Battery, and, on one day, it was temporarily withdrawn to march with other troops under General Chaffee. During its absence Russian troops were stationed at the Gate. On his return General Chaffee moved with troops to reoccupy this court, when he found the way barred by Russian troops. He objected and informed General Linevitch, the Russian commander, that he (General Chaffee) had taken the court with his troops and he had only temporarily withdrawn from it. General Linevitch declined to withdraw his troops."

In the same city, as General Daggett relates, while a battalion of the 14th Regiment, U.S. Inf., was advancing, a Russian company of infantry made its appearance, and was advancing diagonally towards Major Quinton's line of march. As they approached the same line the Russians attempted to crowd the American battalion from its proper direction. Major Quinton informed the Russian officer that the Americans had the right of way and that the Russians had no right in that court, as the Americans had undertaken the work, and were going to finish it. Of course the Russian officer objected, but Major Quinton won."

General Chaffee reports the confusion of the Russians in entering Peking and that they blocked the way of the Americans and others for hours, and, finally to get through, the Americans had to shove aside the guns and carriages of the Russians. The general also officially reported that General Linevitch, the Russian commander, after agreeing upon a movement against the enemy with Americans and others, deliberately broke his word, and moved away secretly in the middle of the night in order to gain a more advantageous position.

The Russians had charge of the railroad from Yang-Tsun to Taku, and arrangements had been made with a Russian officer for the transportation of the 14th U.S. Infantry, and it was arranged that the latter should have twenty cars, to move it from Yang-Tsun. On the day assigned the regiment to entrain only nineteen cars were supplied. General Daggett then explains the experience of the Americans as follows: "When the commander of the 14th U.S. Infantry went to board the train they found the passenger cars occupied by French officers and the door locked, and the thirty-five American officers were not provided for. The Russian sergeant in charge admitted that the train belonged to the 14th Infantry, but when appealed to shrugged his shoulders and said he could do nothing about it. The commander of the 14th Infantry finally managed to enter the car and explain to the French officers that the train was for his regiment and they must vacate the car. They made no reply. He again told them in French that he must have the car, they remained silent. He told them a third time that they must move from the car or he would use force. No sign of moving appeared, but when an American officer with a guard of men appeared to eject the Frenchmen, they vacated the car. Two Japanese officers, who were in the car, politely offered to withdraw, but were told they could remain. The 14th Infantry was a well-behaved regiment; it was very observant of the rules of courtesy to others, but it somehow had a strong feeling of self-respect and much independence of 'spirit.' There are many other facts related which are not complimentary to Russian soldiery."

ROYAL SAILORS.

Prince de Joinville, in his work on the French Navy, of which he was known in his time as the father, said: "The question of fitting out a fleet is not a mere question of finance. Money can only be raised by the State, and money will provide any number of craft; but money will not make sailors; gold will not make a well-disciplined crew nor an experienced staff of officers. And of what use are ships without the living soul to command and ready hands to obey? To collect, form and train these, should be the first solicitude of a great maritime power, as it is the most important part of its task. Every other requirement will follow as a matter of course."

The fate of Russia might have been very different had she had at the head of her navy a de Joinville instead of an Alexis. There are few royal princes who are equal to Prince de Joinville in intellectual ability or nautical knowledge. We remember meeting de Joinville and Alexis during their respective visits to this country. The contrast between them was striking. Both were large, fine appearing men, but de Joinville looked the serious, studious, conscientious man of duty which he was, while the only impression Alexis made was that of a big, blonde, good-natured Russian with whom personal pleasure was the chief end of life.

Prince de Joinville was a practical naval officer, as well as a thorough student of naval affairs, about which he wrote much. It will be remembered that he commanded the squadron which brought the remains of Napoleon I. to France for interment in the Invalides. It was on the foundations that he laid that France has built her modern navy. He had a keen eye for the defects in her navy organization and his skill as a writer enabled to make his criticisms effective. It was in 1844 that he was placed at the head of the French navy.

Another royal prince of France who served as a naval commander was the Duc de Chartres, afterwards Duc d'Orleans; the Philippe Egalité, of the French Revolution, and father of Louise Philippe. He commanded the French force at the naval battle of Ushant, July 27, 1778, where Keppel and d'Orvilliers met with indecisive results, Sir John Jervis commanding a ship in the English fleet.

James II. of England was a seaman by profession and commanded in the sea fights at Lowestoft and Southwold Bay. During the three years of his reign, James II. did much for the improvement of the English navy. Prince Rupert, first cousin to the King of England, commanded the allied French and English fleets in the drawn battle of the Texel against the Dutch, Aug. 21, 1673. As we have stated in a previous article, Jerome, the brother of Napoleon, was an officer of the French navy and his grandson is now at the head of our Navy.

The United Service Gazette estimates that the massed navies of the world include 560 battleships, 471 cruisers, 1,255 gunboats, and 1,600 torpedo craft.

The War Department has received many complaints from contract surgeons against the ruling that they are not entitled to campaign badges to be issued for war service except when they perform service as an officer or enlisted man. The attention of the Department is called to the fact that under the orders of the Secretary of War veterinarians are, however, entitled to wear such badges and it is claimed by the contract surgeons that they have been unjustly discriminated against. In some interesting opinions on this subject the Judge Advocate General of the Army goes extensively into the status of a contract surgeon and a veterinarian. He calls attention to the fact that the issue of campaign badges is restricted in General Orders No. 4, 1905, to "officers and enlisted men in the Service" and the right to wear them is restricted to the "officers and enlisted men to whom issued," and it is his opinion that under existing orders a contract surgeon would not be authorized to receive, or to wear a campaign badge even though his service had been such as to entitle him to receive it. "Paragraph 61 of the Uniform Regulations," Judge Advocate General Davis says, "is sufficiently broad to authorize a contract surgeon to wear the campaign badge, but his right to do so is defeated by the restrictive language which is used in General Orders No. 4. If it be thought proper that the campaign badge should be issued to and worn by contract surgeons whose service has been such as to entitle them to it, that end can be obtained by such a modification of the requirements of General Orders No. 4 as will bring it into harmony with Paragraph 61 of the Uniform Regulations." General Davis, with regard to the status of veterinarians, calls attention to Section 2 of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, which establishes the office of veterinarian in each regiment of Cavalry therein provided for. "A subsequent section of the same enactment fixes the pay and allowances of the office so established," he says, "by requirement that the veterinarians thereinbefore authorized shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants mounted. The office so established is a military office which vests in a particular appointee as the result of an exercise of the appointing power; which is vested in the Secretary of War by Paragraph 200 of the Army Regulations of 1901. Veterinarians are not commissioned officers, because their appointments are not made by the President with the consent of the Senate, and are not evidenced by commissions signed by the President; but they are provided with appointments in writing, signed by the appointing power, and in all matters relating to pay and allowances, including the clothing allowances, they are assimilated to commissioned officers. It is therefore the opinion of this office that they are entitled to wear the distinctive badge for service in campaign and should be furnished with the badge at cost price."

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., in reviewing the proceedings in the case of 1st Lieut. F. H. Lomax, Art. Corps, recently tried by G.C.M. and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, the specifications alleging absence without leave and drunkenness, and who was sentenced "to suffer a loss of five furlongs, so that his name will appear in the Army Register next below that of 1st Lieut. F. L. Perry, Art. Corps, in the lineal list of officers of Artillery," and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority," said: "It appears in evidence that immediately prior to receipt of the order set forth in the specification to the second charge (disobedience of orders, of which he was found not guilty) that the accused had sufficient control of himself to be walking about, and that on receipt of the order his mental faculties enabled him to reply that 'he was his own company commander and responsible for his own company discipline, and he did not see why he should take his orders from Captain Hagood.' The reviewing authority is unable to admit that the drunkenness at that time was sufficient to render the accused guiltless of the disobedience which otherwise appears to be established in evidence. The reference in the sentence to the Army Register is without legal effect. The sentence is not deemed a satisfactory one. It should have imposed some personal deprivation, as of liberty, rather than a loss of military rank. Subject to these remarks the sentence is approved and will be forwarded to the War Department for execution of so much of it as imposes a loss of lineal rank. Lieutenant Lomax has shown in evidence that prior to the commission of the offenses under consideration his conduct has met with the commendation of his commanding officers. The findings and sentence in this trial should cause a lasting resolution on his part, as well as that of others, to refrain from the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, and to cause a total abstinence therefrom on the part of those who, by its use, are led to sully their records in the Service."

Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., instructor in the School of Equitation at Fort Riley, Kans., returned to the post recently from Mexico, Mo., where he purchased twenty head of two-year-old thoroughbreds, which will be used for saddle horses in the coming school course. The animals have but just been received and from first to last they are thoroughbreds in every respect. They will be kept at the athletic park stables until fall, when the school work commences, and when they, as well as their riders, will receive instruction in the different phases of the interesting course. After the course has progressed to the point that the horses are thoroughly broken, they will be sold to the officers, if they so desire, and at the same price which the Government was asked for them. An appropriation has been made for the purchasing of thoroughbred mounts for the school and the buying privilege is calculated to keep the classes in equitation supplied with mounts that will carry out the full purpose for which the school was established. Captain Short purchased for himself, while away, a black two-year-old thoroughbred saddle filly which took the blue ribbon as a yearling at the World's Fair at St. Louis, last year. Captain Short intends showing the animal this year at the different horse shows. One of the Government animals purchased is of blood, the bluest of the blue, as horses go. Its dam is the famous high school mare owned by Thomas Bass, the noted horse trainer.

A fire at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., on the night of July 17 resulted in an estimated loss of Government property amounting to \$25,000. Had a better water supply been available, the fire could, it is thought, have been quickly subdued. The fire was discovered in the stables by a sentry a little after eleven o'clock, and the garrison at once turned out. Col. George G. Greenough, in command of the post, with Capt. M. F. Harmon as his aide,

took charge of the fire fighting forces, but they were unable to save any of the four buildings, in which one hundred horses, fifty mules, the six siege guns and carriages were lodged. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of hay in the stables. When it was found that the water pressure was not sufficient to be of service, and while the men were awaiting the arrival of the fire engines from surrounding places, a small chemical engine was put to use, but against the volume of flames which were raging by that time it was of little use. To save the horses and mules the doors of the stables were burst open and the animals driven out without waiting to halter them. Four of the heavy siege guns were saved by the soldiers, but the others, it is said, are damaged by the fire beyond repair. So heavy are the siege guns that it requires eight horses to move them. Without any animals to harness, the soldiers attached themselves to the guns, but with all the force at their command they were able to save only four of them, the others being damaged beyond hope of repair. Colonel Greenough lost a field desk with many valuable relics and other effects. First Sergeant McKenna, 98th Co., was trampled upon by the horses; Private Crogan, of the same company, was burned about the hands and knees, and Privates Benedickson and Duclos, both of the 84th Company, were slightly burned about the face and hands.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy is still conducting important tests with smokeless powders with the view of ascertaining whether the shape and size of the powder units cannot be bettered. Extensive experiments have been conducted at the Indian Head Proving Grounds with "strip" powder, as a result of which it has been practically determined that powder in this form is not adaptable to the use of the Navy. During the powder tests at the proving grounds a twelve-inch gun exploded, without injuring anyone. Mention of this was made at the time in the JOURNAL. A careful investigation made under orders from the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy has convinced the authorities that the fault was not in the gun, but that the explosion was probably due to the fact that the powder then being experimented with burned too slowly. Powder made in different form is now being manufactured for the Bureau of Ordnance, and when made, the tests will be continued. The importance of these tests cannot be overestimated. Full information relative to the powders used by foreign navies has been obtained by the Navy Department, and it is believed that the American naval powder is superior or equal to any used in the world. It is believed that when the tests have been completed and a shape for the powder granules determined upon, the United States Navy will be provided with the best smokeless powder for naval purposes ever made.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of California, has officially called attention to the fact that on several occasions recently, within the limits of his command, enlisted men off duty have been seen wearing uniforms not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. He says further: "The attention of post and company commanders is invited to the fact that this is in violation of par. 14 of the General Regulations governing the uniform of the Army, published in G.O. No. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, War Department. These violations have consisted in enlisted men wearing an olive drab service uniform, almost exactly identical with the authorized service uniform for officers, but without the insignia of such. The new service uniform has not been authorized for the enlisted men of any organization serving in this department; and when authorized it will include breeches of the style described in par. 78 of the above mentioned G.O. No. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, War Department, and not the trousers authorized for officers. Post and company commanders will at once ascertain by careful investigation if any enlisted men of their commands have these unauthorized uniforms, and if such is the case will take possession of them. It is believed that the above mentioned violations of the uniform regulations are largely due to ignorance on the part of enlisted men, a condition which can be remedied by the personal efforts of company commanders."

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, this week approved the recommendations for officers to attend the next course at the Army War College in Washington. The course will begin on Nov. 1 next. The officers who will be ordered to Washington to attend the course are: Major Z. W. Torrey, 24th Inf.; Major Warren P. Newcomb, Art. Corps; Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav.; Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav.; Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Capt. Frederick D. Evans, 18th Inf., and Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf. These officers will constitute the complete class during the next course at the Army War College. They will be ordered to report to the President of the War College for duty by Nov. 1 next. The Chief of Staff has approved the course for the next term, as prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Wotherspoon, acting president of the War College. This course is, of course, considered confidential.

Major Beverly W. Dunn, of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., witnessed some interesting experiments with his new explosive, dunnite, at Fort Riley, Kans., July 20. By the use of dunnite shells a battery of Field Artillery, at a distance of nearly two miles, demolished a stone blockhouse and riddled the Infantry silhouettes that were in trenches behind and at the sides of the house. Three caissons that contained ammunition were placed in a ravine north of Fort Riley. One of the caissons contained dunnite shells and the other two contained the regulation field battery ammunition. At a distance of 2,000 yards the battery shot into these caissons. Each was struck by shells, but the one that contained dunnite was the only one that exploded. After the dunnite shells exploded very few fragments of the shells could be found.

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Navy League of the United States: "Whereas steps have been taken to celebrate, in the waters about New York city in the summer of 1907, by a World's Naval Exposition the centennial of application of steam to the navigation of the sea; and whereas the Navy League of the United States realizing the great changes that have resulted in the history of the world through its development and its marked influence in maintaining the peace between nations, do

hereby: Resolve that the Navy League of the United States approve most heartily the suggestion to hold such a celebration as above outlined and will cheerfully extend their aid and assistance to render the centennial worthy of the great event it is proposed to commemorate."

Most efficient work is being performed by the office of the Military Secretary of the Army, under the personal direction of Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary. Since the consolidation of the office of the Adjutant General with the Record and Pension Office, and the appointment of General Ainsworth as the chief of the new department, the live and dead records of the War Department have been placed in excellent shape. General Ainsworth is an indefatigable worker, reaching the War Department before nine o'clock in the morning and remaining at his desk every day until nearly six o'clock. Often he returns to the Department at night to see that the work of his office for the day has been entirely cleared up.

The following named candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: William C. Bowen, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; Leon A. Jones, alt., Redlands, Cal.; Charles A. Chapman, Pontiac, Mich.; John H. Brooke, alt., Detroit, Mich.; Ward L. Tilden, alt., Corunna, Mich.; William B. Brown, Gallatin, Tenn.; Ross L. Hollman, alt., Fayetteville, Tenn.; Guy E. Sabin, alt., Johnson City, Tenn.; Fred C. Wallace, McMinnville, Tenn.; Edward MacQuillan, alt., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jason D. Jones, Chester, Vt.; Harry Olmstead, alt., Hartford, Vt.; Lyman N. Wheelock, alt., Montpelier, Vt.

The Board on Construction of the Navy has recommended that no further work be done in the way of repairing the cruiser San Francisco, on the ground that the ship is obsolete and not worth spending much money on. A minority report was made by Chief Naval Constructor Capps, who called attention to the fact that in his opinion the ship is not obsolete and that in view of the fact that four months' repair work has already been done on the vessel, the best interests of the Government would not be subserved by discontinuing work at this point. The Acting Secretary of the Navy has directed that only sufficient work be done on the San Francisco to prevent her from deterioration.

The War Department has received the record in the court-martial case of 1st Lieut. Lanier Cravens, Art. Corps, who was recently tried at Fort Washington, Md., on the charge of drunkenness. Lieutenant Cravens was found guilty of the charge by the court and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. His case has not yet received the final action of the President. The War Department has also been informed of the acquittal of Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., who was tried in the Philippines on the charge of disobedience of orders. Captain Herron was wholly acquitted of the charge by the court.

Col. W. C. Carry, Ohio State Commissioner of soldiers' claims, has received from the Interior Department a letter stating that President Roosevelt will soon issue a proclamation throwing open to settlement the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah and Western Colorado, in accordance with the Act of Congress. As in other recent cases of public land allotment, soldiers of all wars will be given special privileges in making selections. The Government will employ the lottery method in the Uintah lands. The Uintah lands are said to be, on the whole, the best yet thrown open to settlement in the West.

The Navy Department will send letters of commendation to the commanding officers of the trophy winners in the recent target practice competition in the Navy, the details of which appear elsewhere in this issue. Commendatory letters will also be sent to the commanding officers of those vessels which attained a percentage of 85 of the highest score made by the trophy winner of their respective classes. Turret captains and ordnance officers on such vessels will also receive letters of commendation.

The board of Army officers, of which Lieut. Col. George Rublen, Quartermaster's Department, is the president, appointed to select a site for an Army post in the vicinity of Buffalo, N.Y., or Niagara, has returned to Washington, and will render its report soon. The board visited all the sites under consideration, both at Buffalo and in the vicinity of Niagara. Its conclusions have not yet been made known.

The Arctic exploring ship Roosevelt left New York July 16 on her journey for the North amid a salute of whistles from harbor craft. Commander Peary, with a number of relatives and friends, members of the Peary Arctic Club, went as far as Quarantine on the Navy tug Pentucket, loaned for the occasion by Rear Admiral Coghlan. Mr. Peary will join the vessel at Sydney, C.B.

The following doctors have successfully passed the required examination and have been appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from the dates designated after their respective names: Curtis B. Murrer, of California, July 7, 1905; Edward R. Marshall, of Tennessee, July 7; Fletcher H. Brooks, of Maryland, July 14; and John B. Meers, of Virginia, July 14.

A telegram from San Francisco, Cal., reports that the monitor Wyoming with her starboard propeller broken put into Port Harward, Cal., July 19, and sent a message to Mare Island for the collier Saturn and tugs to go down and tow her to the navy yard.

Col. H. Wygant, 22d U.S. Inf., in a General Order which we publish elsewhere in this issue, praises the exceptional gallantry in action against hostile Moros of the officers and men of the 3d Provisional Battalion of the regiment in command of Major Abner Pickering.

ANNUAL REPORT ARMY FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The annual report of the Army Co-operative Fire Association for 1904, a copy of which has just reached us, discloses a splendid growth of the association for the period covered by the report. On Jan. 1, 1904, the membership was 834 and one year later grew to 1,140, not including the seventy-seven withdrawals during this time, due to removals from fire limits. This makes the gross total of members enrolled for the year 383. Since the first of the current year there has been a growth of 190 members. This is a net increase and places the membership, at this writing, at 1,330 members.

The association's reserve fund has reached the twenty thousand dollar mark, the bulk of this sum being invested in U.S. securities. During the year the association paid out \$2,119.82 in fire losses, distributed among ten members. Since its establishment in 1887 the association has paid, including the above named sum, \$35,842.14 in fire losses and the cost of management for that period has been \$15,133.28.

In his report to the executive committee the secretary, Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav., makes a number of important recommendations in the interest of the association, all of which have been adopted by the executive committee. These recommendations have been placed into form of amendments to the constitution and by-laws and sent out, in ballot form, to the members for their votes.

Amendment No. 1 reduces the membership fee accompanying the petition to join from two to one assessment of the class. This extends the period of meeting the maximum credit of the class to three years instead of two, as at present.

Amendment No. 2 extends the fire limits to all cities—and towns having a paid fire department; empowers the executive committee to declare any building, whether on a military reservation or not, as unsafe and outside fire limits and properly stored therein non-protected; and further, that the association shall never pay on losses or damages due to any one fire, a sum aggregating more than ten thousand dollars, and that every policy now in force or hereafter issued shall be subject to these conditions, and when losses sustained in any one fire exceed the sum named this amount shall be distributed pro rata on any said losses. It is understood that this action was taken because of the large amount of protected property stored in Government warehouses not regarded as good fire risks.

Captain Davis informs us that 95 per cent. of the ballots returned to his office favor the adoption of the above amendments. It requires, however, a two-thirds vote of the entire membership to change existing laws and a goodly number of members have not yet been heard from.

The executive officers of the association at present are: Col. Chas. B. Hall, 18th Inf., president; Capt. R. D. Walsh, 9th Cav., vice president; Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav., secretary and treasurer; Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., and Herman C. Schum, Art. Corps, are members of the executive committee, of which the officers already named are ex-officio members.

U.S.M.A. FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

The West Point-Annapolis football game will be played at Princeton Dec. 2, 1905. Completed football schedule of the Military Academy is as follows: Sept. 30, Tufts; Oct. 7, Colgate; Oct. 14, Virginia Polytechnic; Oct. 21, Harvard; Oct. 28, Yale; Nov. 4, Vermont; Nov. 11, Carlisle Indians; Nov. 18, Susquehanna; Nov. 25, Syracuse; Dec. 2, Navy.

The following players remain from last year's team: Torney, Erwin, Weeks, Hill, Mettler, Geary, L.B., and Gillespie. The positions of four old players will be vacant, viz., end, tackle, halfback and center. The following old members of the squad, in addition to the above, will contest for places on the team: Hanlon, Smith, Westover, Christy, Watkins, Wilhelm, Rockwell, MacMillan, Hetrick, Stockton, Latta, Abraham, Lewis, C.A., Shute and Jenkins.

The present fourth class has considerable promising material. Some seventy of its members have played before and desire to play here. The coaching will be along the same lines as last year. Lieutenant Boyers will be head coach. Lieutenant Graves, captain of 1904 team, will assist. Dr. W. T. Bull will act in the same capacity as last year, and timely assistance will be received from graduates on duty at the Academy. The training will be under charge of Mr. James Temple.

SOCIETY OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Circulars are being sent out to officers eligible to membership in a new "Military Society of the Midnight Sun" as fast as they can be located. The purpose of the society, which was organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 26, 1905, is "To preserve the traditions of the Arctic service, and to promote good fellowship among those who first blazed the trails and shared in the hardships of the North country." The organizers wish to place themselves in communication with all officers who have had the qualifying service detailed in the constitution of the society, which provides that the following persons shall be eligible to membership:

"Active members: All officers, active, retired or honorably discharged (including contract surgeons) of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter Service and Marine Hospital Service, who served as such, or as enlisted men, during the winter season, above latitude sixty-three degrees north, prior to Sept. 1, 1904, that being the date when all permanent stations within the limits named were brought into constant communication with the outside world. Honorary members: Honorary membership may be conferred by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee upon persons other than officers of the Services named, who possess the other qualifications prescribed." The initiation fee for active members is to be one dollar, annual dues to be fixed by the executive committee.

Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., Art. Corps, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is secretary and treasurer of the new society. The following is the circular, dated at Fort Leavenworth, July 1, 1905, which is being sent to prospective members:

"For some time past there has seemed to be a desire, on the part of many officers who have served in North Alaska, to organize a society on the lines of many other 'military orders' now existing. Such a society has now been tentatively organized, and the undersigned, being all those now stationed here who are eligible for membership under the enclosed constitution, would be glad

to know if you desire to co-operate with them in the matter.

"If you care to do so, please fill in the enclosed blanks, and return them to Captain Spaulding, who has been designated to act as secretary and treasurer. No other officers for the society have yet been selected; however, General Randall has been suggested as president, and General Greely as vice-president, in case they become members.

"It is intended that the voting blank be filled with names of any eligible persons; should those chosen not become members of the society, vacancies would of course be declared in those offices to be filled later. It is also suggested that at least one officer of the society should be from a service other than the Army."

The circular is signed by the following officers: Daniel L. Howell, major, 18th Inf.; William Mitchell, capt., Signal Corps; Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., capt., Art. Corps; Richard O. Rickard, capt., Signal Corps; Ralph McCoy, 1st lieutenant, 27th Inf.; Walter E. Gunster, 1st lieutenant, 18th Inf.; Edward K. Massee, 1st lieutenant, 22d Inf.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

In the Union Chapel, Watch Hill, R.I., July 15, Eleanor Guthrie Painter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter, of Pittsburgh, was married to Lieut. Harrie Ford Reed, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The decorations were very beautiful, the general color scheme being green and white, the chancel was covered with palms and white flowers, and the pews festooned with smilax and white carnations. Large American flags were draped back of the altar and around the pulpit. The bridesmaids were Miss Gladys Painter, Miss Mae Townsend, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Miss Emma Humbird, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The ushers were Capt. Frank A. Martin, 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y.; Capt. Ralph S. Granger, A.C.; Lieut. James Totten, A.C.; Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, A.C. Mr. Edwin Louis Garvin, of New York city, a cousin of the groom, was best man. The bridesmaids wore white dresses with green girdles and lace hats, and carried bouquets of white carnations. The bride wore a hand embroidered mull gown and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Col. and Mrs. Sydney Wentworth Taylor announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie Gwynn, to 2d Lieut. William Francis Morrison, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding day has been fixed for the early part of the coming November.

Cards have been issued announcing the coming marriage of Miss Julia Knox Hull Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joe Wheeler, U.S.A., to William Julius Harris, at 6:30 p.m., July 27, at St. Thomas's church, New York. Miss Wheeler is the youngest daughter of General Wheeler.

Miss Gertrude Adelaide O'Connor, daughter of Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav., was married at Mahabang, Mindanao, P.I., May 29, to Lieut. Charles Y. Brownlee, assistant surgeon, U.S.A.

Miss Belle Hare Craycroft, daughter of Lieut. William T. Craycroft, U.S.A., retired, was married on July 12 in Kansas City, Mo., to Lieut. John A. Schofield, U.S.N.

Lieut. Lewis Turtle, Coast Art., U.S.A., son of the late Major Thomas Turtle, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., is to be married in September next to Miss Louise Hilliard Wheeler. The wedding is to be held at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, Md. Miss Wheeler is the daughter of Mrs. Harold Wheeler, formerly of the eastern shore of Maryland, but now residing in Baltimore.

DEATH OF GENERAL DANA.

The death of Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, which took place at Portsmouth, N.H., July 15, marks the passing away of another of the veteran officers of the Mexican and the Civil War.

General Dana was of New England ancestry. His father, Nathaniel G. Dana, was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, and an officer of Artillery during the War of 1812-15, while his grandfather was Luther Dana, who served as a Navy officer during the War of the Revolution. Thus the military services of three consecutive generations embraced the four principal wars of this country.

Gen. N. J. T. Dana, the third of this series, graduated at the U.S. Military Academy in 1842, and was assigned to the 7th Infantry as second lieutenant, serving with his regiment in the military occupation of Texas, which occupation led to the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. In this war he served on General Taylor's line, participating in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas, and in the campaign and battle of Monterey, Mex.

Transferred to General Scott's line, he participated with his regiment in the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which battle he was desperately wounded in storming the intrenchments of the enemy on Telegraph Hill. For conspicuous gallantry on this occasion he was made brevet captain.

On recovering from his wound he was appointed captain in the Quartermaster's Department and assigned to duty constructing Fort Ripley and other posts on the frontier of Minnesota. Carried away by the booming prosperity of this State, he resigned from the Army in 1855 and engaged in banking business in St. Paul, in which occupation he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

Relinquishing his business interests he at once responded to his country's call for volunteers and resumed his former profession as colonel of the 1st Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which he commanded in the field until made a brigadier general of volunteers a few months later.

Assigned to the command of a brigade in the 2d Corps, Army of the Potomac, he participated with it in all of the principal battles of the peninsular campaign of Virginia in 1862 and in the Maryland campaign of the same year, up to and including the battle of Antietam, in which he was severely wounded.

Following soon after the battle of Antietam he was advanced to the grade of major general of volunteers. While still incapacitated, by reason of his wound, from active field service, he was assigned to command the defenses of Philadelphia, then supposed to be in danger of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, resulting in the battle of Gettysburg.

After being sufficiently recovered from his Antietam wound he was assigned to command the operations in the Department of the Gulf, embracing expeditions up the Rio Grande River and along the coast of Texas. Later on

he was assigned to the command of the 13th Army Corps and the district of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

The active operations of the war now having come to an end, he resigned from the military service and engaged in civil pursuits, with a view to recuperation, if possible, from the losses sustained by him in abandoning his business when he answered his country's call for volunteers. For a period he turned his attention to mining in Nevada. Subsequently he became agent for the American-Russian Commercial Company, in Alaska, which country was then coming into possession of the United States.

Still later on he was connected with several railroads in the West. From 1893 to 1897 he was connected with the Pension Office, first as chief of the "Old Army and Navy Division," and later as assistant commissioner of the Pension Bureau.

In 1894 he was, by special Act of Congress, reappointed to the Army as of the grade held by him at the time of his resignation in 1855, but being beyond the age limit for the active list was placed on the retired list. For the last dozen or so of years he has had his residence in Washington city, but at the time of his death was on a visit to his boyhood home at Portsmouth, N.H., at which place his body will be laid to rest in the cemetery of many of his ancestors and relations.

General Dana's experience in civil and military life had stored his mind with a large variety of information which was further enlarged by much reading, and as he possessed fine conversational powers he was a most congenial person to those having a like order of mind. But withal he was conspicuously modest and retiring, in later years seeking for no new acquaintances, but adhering to those of former years with an abiding loyalty. The history of his country shows that he was a brave and faithful soldier; in addition to which his life was adorned by all the qualities of a good and highly esteemed citizen. Tall, erect and of manly figure, he carried his fourscore and odd years with a graceful personality. But broken in spirits by the recent death of his life-partner, with whom he had spent full three score years of mutual affection, he felt that life had little of joy left for him. His death was sudden and without warning.

In a letter written by him only a few hours before his death, alluding to changing his apartments, he said: "Tomorrow I move to a room across the street." He did move on the morrow, but the room to which he moved was that of the great majority and the street which he crossed was that which must be crossed by all mankind.

J. C. T.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Navy Department learned with much regret of the death at Philadelphia on July 14 of Lieut. Comdr. Francis Boughter, U.S.N., inspector of powder for the Eastern coast. Commander Boughter was a very able officer and most popular in the Service. He was born in 1869 at Lebanon, Pa., and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State May 17, 1873, and was graduated June 1, 1889. He was promoted to the rank of ensign July 1, 1889, and assigned to duty on the Portsmouth. He successively served on the following ships: The Omaha, Alliance, Richmond and Vesuvius, and in September, 1897, received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. In March, 1899, he was made a lieutenant, and on July 1 last received his promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander. During the latter part of his life Lieutenant Commander Boughter established a reputation as an ordnance expert. His death promotes Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap to be a lieutenant commander.

Gen. Francis E. Pinto, a veteran of the Civil War, died July 17 in his home at No. 15 State street, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was eighty-two years old and is survived by a widow and four children—Mrs. Osgood Carleton, of Yonkers, N.Y.; Mrs. Arthur Hart and F. E. Pinto, jr., of Brooklyn, and William Pinto, of Plainfield, N.J.

Gen. W. W. Blackmar, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died July 16 at Boise, Idaho, from interstitial nephritis. The body will be embalmed and taken to the home of the family in Boston. General Blackmar was born in Bristol, Bucks County, Pa., July 25, 1841. He enlisted as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was promoted through all the non-commissioned grades of his company; was then commissioned lieutenant and transferred to the 1st West Virginia Cavalry. He carried the colors across a deep gully under heavy fire of the enemy on the field of Five Forks, around which the brigade rallied and won the fight.

Mr. Charles Delos Mansfield, son of the late Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, and brother of Mr. G. H. Mansfield, and of the wife of Major W. H. Coffin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Oakland, Cal., July 7.

Chaplain G. W. Collier, U.S.A., retired, died at Delaware, O., July 18, aged eighty years. In 1861 he was appointed chaplain of the 34th Ohio Volunteers and served through the war. He received his commission as post chaplain in the Regular Army from President Hayes in 1879 and was retired Aug. 29, 1889. He was advanced to the grade of major April 23, 1904, and was chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic on the staff of Gen. John A. Logan.

Mrs. Nelson Goodspeed, mother of Lieut. Nelson Goodspeed, 3d Cav., at present on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., died at the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, Mass., on Friday, July 14, after an illness of two weeks, during which time she underwent a surgical operation. Mrs. Goodspeed was sixty years of age and one of the most highly respected women in the State of Vermont. Lieutenant Goodspeed came East from St. Louis and the funeral was delayed until his arrival. Mrs. Goodspeed was a hard worker in the interest of the Daughters of the Revolution, of which she was a prominent member.

Mrs. Martha I. Burnett Keogh, sister of Major L. F. Burnett, U.S.A., retired, died in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 28, 1905, of dropsy and acute heart disease.

Jos. Holt Gates, an electrical engineer of some prominence, died after a brief illness at his home in Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, July 13. He was born in Brooklyn, in 1861, and was the eldest son of the late Gen. William Gates, U.S.A. He had served in the 23d and 7th Regiments, N.G.N.Y., and was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Nassau Boat Club, Chicago Athletic and Engineers Club. He leaves a widow and one son.

Brevet Major James Biddle, who served as a captain in the 16th U.S. Inf., during the Civil War, and who resigned Sept. 30, 1864, died in Detroit, Mich., July 18, aged seventy-two years. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious service during the Atlanta campaign. He was the father of Mrs. John D. Barrette, wife of Captain Barrette, U.S.A.

PERSONALS.

Miss Julia Lee, a cousin of the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., is passing the summer at Elkton, Va.

Gen. and Mrs. Hawkins have been recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Howze at West Point. The Misses Mc Cleery are visiting Mrs. Paine.

Capt. Harold P. Howard and Capt. Oren B. Meyer, 14th U.S. Cav., on duty in the Philippines, are on a two months' leave in China and Japan.

Lieut. John P. Hasson, U.S.A., now on duty at Fort Meade, N. Dak., was on July 8 visiting at the home of his brother, Mr. C. A. Hasson, on Taylor street, Port Townsend, Washington.

Among those at the introduction of Miss Pauline Le Roy French to society at Newport, R.I., on July 18 were Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Capt. Raymond Rodgers and Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N.

Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, with her children, Dorothy and Katherine, is now at her summer camp, "Los Molinos," Hague-on-Lake-George, New York. Colonel Mills will probably join them for the month of August.

Paymr. C. G. Mayo, U.S.N., entertained a few friends at dinner July 11 on board the torpedo boat Hull at Norfolk, Va. His guests were Mrs. S. Heth Tyler, Mrs. Clinton K. Curtis, Miss Gulie Serpell and Ensign J. V. Babcock.

Mrs. J. H. Shollenberger, widow of Capt. John H. Shollenberger, U.S.A., left Philadelphia, Pa., with her daughters, Misses Helen and Anita, and son, James, to spend a month with Mrs. Shollenberger's mother, Mrs. Emma C. Price, of Birdsboro, Pa.

Lieut. F. A. Traut, U.S.N., gave an afternoon tea on board the torpedo boat Hull on Monday afternoon, July 10, at Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss Annie Stokes, of Petersburg. His guests were Mrs. Traut, Miss Stokes, Miss Gwendolyn Morgan, Miss Etta Cannon, Miss Helen Kinkaid, Ensigns Babcock, Midshipman Ryden and Paymaster Mayo.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peary arrived at Portland, Me., July 17, from New York to attend to some business matters in connection with his coming voyage to the Arctic, and as soon as they are transacted will leave with Mrs. Peary for Sydney, C.B., where they will join the Roosevelt and proceed on the trip to the North.

Capt. John R. King, of Baltimore, pension agent for Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, becomes Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R. by reason of the death of General Blackmar. At the last encampment of the G.A.R. King was made senior vice commander-in-chief, which office, under the laws of the organization, carries with it succession to the post of commander-in-chief in event of the death of the incumbent.

Major Ralph W. Montelius, of the 8th Regiment of Pennsylvania, the regimental surgeon, was seriously injured July 8 on the train to camp at Mt. Gretna by being struck by a rock hurled by an unknown miscreant through the car window. The missile struck Major Montelius above the eye, lacerating the flesh and making a nasty wound. Medical attention was given the injured officer at once. It required several stitches to close the wound. A reward of \$25 has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the offender.

Pay Inspr. James S. Phillips, U.S.N., has been detailed for the important assignment to Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, under orders from the State Department. He assumes the duty hitherto performed by Comdr. Edward F. Leiper, U.S.N., retired, who has been detached from Monte Cristi and ordered to proceed home. The importance of this position can hardly be overestimated, for it is in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in that unhappy island that the United States Government has been forced to take active steps in the direction of honest collection of revenue and decent attention to promises made.

Lieut. Comdr. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., who has been detached from duty on board the Severn and ordered to the Mayflower, will be remembered by a wide circle of newspaper men for his courtesy and thoughtfulness to them while he was on duty some years ago in the Bureau of Navigation. While in the bureau Lieutenant Phelps was in charge of the roster of enlisted men and assistant to the officer having the detail of crews, etc., in charge for the Chief of Bureau. He is among those receiving the maximum benefit from the recent long list of retirements under the operation of the Personnel Law, which promoted him from lieutenant to the rank of lieutenant commander on the active list.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte left Baltimore on July 17 for Lee, Mass., with Mrs. Bonaparte, who will spend the rest of the summer in the Berkshires. They have engaged rooms at the Greenock Inn, Lee, where the Secretary was to stay for several days, leaving Friday, July 21, for Bolton Landing, Lake George, where he will attend the meeting of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which he is chairman. Owing to his duties as a member of the cabinet, he has been compelled to relinquish his position as chairman of the council and a successor will be elected at Saturday's meeting. Secretary Bonaparte expects to return to Washington the early part of next week.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., was formally relieved of the command of the naval training station, Newport, R.I., July 17 by Comdr. F. E. Sawyer. Admiral Thomas will still retain his headquarters on the island, being still in charge of the Second Naval District and having added the duties of superintendent of the naval training system. He is senior to all other officers on the station, except at such times as a fleet commanded by a senior happens to be in port. Admiral Thomas is occupying the commandant's quarters on the island. Commander Sawyer has the captain's quarters on the Constellation, while Lieutenant Commander Hourigan, the executive officer of the station, occupies the captain's cabin on the Reina Mercedes.

Rear Admiral William W. Mead, U.S.N., has hoisted his flag as rear admiral at Portsmouth, N.H., after forty-four years of active service. He was born in Kentucky and entered the Naval Academy from that State in 1861, and graduated just before the close of the Civil War. During the forty-four years of his service he has been attached to all the stations except the European, and has had many interesting experiences. At the breaking out of the Spanish War he was attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and was ordered to the Machias, which he commanded during the war. At the close of the war he was in command of the Philadelphia on the Pacific Station until ordered to the Newport naval station as commandant. He left there for the navy yard at Portsmouth, where he has been commandant more than a year.

A son was born to the wife of Asst. Engr. A. F. Patterson, R.C.S., at Tacoma, July 1.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th U.S. Inf., at Macomb, Ill., July 17.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, surgeon, U.S.A., at Malahli Island, July 4.

Gen. and Mrs. Wirt Davis will spend August and September in the mountains. Their address will be The Lakeside, Eagles Mere, Pa.

A daughter, Ann Peeples Boyd, was born to the wife of Lieut. Carl F. Boyd, 3d U.S. Cav., at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., June 30.

Mrs. Hare, wife of Col. Luther R. Hare, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., visiting her daughter at her home in S street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Henry C. Merriam and daughter, Charlotte, and Mrs. Ray returned to Fort Sheridan on last Thursday after a six weeks' visit at Faribault, Minn.

Brig. Gen. Amos S. Kimball, U.S.A., and wife have left Saratoga Springs, N.Y., and taken up their residence at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

The twins born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 4th U.S. Cav., on July 4, at Presidio, Cal., have been named America Anderson Otis and Allison Boone Otis.

James Brander, who has been visiting his mother and brother, Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, on Sunday evening returned to New York city.

Mrs. Rice, mother of Mrs. Kennon, is passing the summer at the Elkton, Elkton, Va. Major Kennon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kennon will leave Manila about Aug. 1 for Washington, D.C.

Capt. H. G. O. Colby, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty in the Boston Navy Yard as captain of the yard, with quarters inside the yard. Mrs. Colby is a native of Boston, as is also the captain.

Pay Director Mitchell C. McDonald, U.S.N., at present the pay officer attached to the naval hospital at Philadelphia, has been visiting many friends in Washington, where he is so well and favorably known.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. V. B. Bleeker have opened their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer, where they are expecting a visit from their daughter from England (wife of Captain Naymouth, R.A.), and her daughter.

Lieut. Oscar D. Duncan, U.S.N., placed on the retired list from June 30 last, entered the Naval Academy from Alabama in September, 1893, was made an ensign in 1899, and lieutenant in 1904. He has been in ill health for some time.

Mrs. H. N. Manney, wife of Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has gone to Atlantic City, where she has taken apartments for the summer at the Hotel Pennhurst. Rear Admiral Manney will join her later in the season.

Lieut. Comdr. Humes H. Whittlesey, U.S.N., retired, from June 20 last was appointed a cadet engineer from Indiana in October, 1880. He was promoted ensign in 1886, lieutenant, junior grade, in 1895, lieutenant in 1898, and lieutenant commander in 1904.

Mrs. Dickens, wife of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickens, U.S.N., will soon go to Rockland, Mass., for the summer. This popular summer resort is not far from the equally famous summering place of Gloucester, and the residents of the two places are frequent visitors.

Mrs. Winchell, wife of Comdr. Ward P. Winchell, U.S.N., retired, together with her children, has gone to Atlantic City for the remainder of the summer. Commander Winchell is now attached to the Culgoa as the engineer officer, but will join Mrs. Winchell and the children as soon as he is detached from the Culgoa.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, and the Misses Southerland have opened their cottage at Magnolia Beach, Mass., after a prolonged visit in and around New York city. They will remain at Magnolia Beach until late in the autumn, when they will return to Washington and re-open their town house for the winter. Commander Southerland is in command of the cruiser Cleveland.

The latest piece of music in Cuba is "Capitan Aultman," a two-step by the Cuban musician and composer, Marin Varona, whose works won a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition and a silver one at the Columbian Exposition at St. Louis. His latest composition, dedicated to Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, U.S.A., instructor of Cuba's armed forces, is arranged for the piano, and will shortly be ready for the band also. It will be played first by the artillery band, of which the composer is director.

Capt. Edwin Longnecker, U.S.N., recently promoted to rear admiral, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Philadelphia in September, 1861, as acting midshipman, and was graduated in 1865. He was promoted to ensign in 1866, master in 1868, lieutenant in 1869, lieutenant commander in 1881, commander in 1891, and captain in 1901. His first assignment was to the Shenandoah on the East Indian Station, remaining on that vessel until 1869. He has served on the Swatara, Colorado, Alaska, Wyoming, Michigan, Richmond, Ranger and New Orleans. He has been on duty at the League Island Navy Yard.

In the old McSparran Church, Wickford, R.I., Saturday afternoon, July 15, says the Newport News, the son of Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, New York National Guard, and a son of former Governor Elisha Dyer, of Providence, was christened Elisha Dyer III. The sponsors were Messrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Walter Chapman, of Chicago. The christening party was entertained at luncheon by Col. and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer, who are occupying the Thomas mansion in Wickford, and Col. and Mrs. George R. Dyer, who are occupying the Elisha Dyer cottage at Wickford, held a reception at their summer home after the ceremony. Elisha Dyer, 3d, is of the fifth generation of that family to bear that name.

Capt. Thomas Perry, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral by the retirement of Rear Admiral Higginson, was born in New York and entered the Naval Academy in 1861. After graduating in 1866 he was assigned to the schoolship Sabine. He was on the Pensacola of the North Pacific Fleet in 1867, was on the Suwanee of the Pacific Fleet in 1868, Dictator on the North Atlantic Station in 1869, Miantonomoh in 1870, Shenandoah of the European Fleet in 1871 and 1872, and then returned to the North Atlantic Station, serving on the Manhattan. He has also served on the Swatara, Omaha, Alert, Brooklyn, Castine, Lancaster and Iowa. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the Lancaster at Key West. He was promoted to ensign in 1866, lieutenant in 1869, lieutenant commander in 1881, commander in 1892, and captain in 1899.

A son was born to the wife of Major Winthrop S. Wood, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., July 19.

Mrs. Edwin White and Miss Louise Dudley White are at their summer home, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

A daughter, Marlon Cameron Trutner, was born to the wife of Chief Musician Herman Trutner, jr., at Fort McDowell, Cal., June 25.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry has closed her apartment at 117 West 58th street, New York city, and will pass the summer in the Adirondacks.

Major F. H. French, who has been spending a month's leave with his family at Hyannis Port, Cape Cod, returned to St. Louis last week.

Capt. Albert J. Bowley, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Midshipman Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.N., have been elected members of the California Commandery of the M.O.L.L. U.S.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., retired; Mrs. Wise, Lieut. W. C. Wise, jr., U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Virginia Wise Fuller are reported at Brooklawn, in East Lee, Mass.

P. Comsy, Sergt. P. Petersen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Petersen arrived on the steamship Grosser Kurfuerst at New York on July 18, after spending a very interesting trip abroad for about four months.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who came home from the Philippines for surgical treatment and who was operated upon at St. Margaret's Hospital, Boston, Mass., it is reported, has so far recovered as to be able to leave the hospital.

Col. O. M. Smith, U.S.A., will sail from New York on July 25 on steamship Grosser Kurfuerst for Europe and expects to remain abroad three or four months. His address temporarily will be Credit Lyonnais, Paris, France.

The friends of Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., will be glad to learn that, after a successful operation for appendicitis, Mrs. Cushman is rapidly recovering and will in a few days return home to 1147 York street, Denver, Col.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending July 19: Mrs. C. P. George, Comdr. T. C. Fenton, U.S.N.; Col. F. W. Hess, U.S.A., and Misses Hess; Ensign R. A. Abernathy, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. R. West, U.S.A.; Lieut. J. E. Lewis, U.S.N., and Chaplain R. W. Springer, U.S.A.

Col. Hobart K. Bailey, with Mrs. and Miss Bailey, left Fort Reno this week. After a short visit on the Maine coast, their address will be 20 Franklin street, Bridgeport, N.J. Colonel Bailey has a month's leave and will sail from New York on Aug. 26 for San Juan, where he will take command of the Provisional Regiment of Porto Rico.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2. U.S. Cav., who was tried by a G.C.M., for an alleged failure to report the arrival of his command by telephone at a certain station, and who it was alleged appeared in a khaki colored shirt instead of a blue woolen shirt at stables as ordered, was found not guilty and acquitted. The order on the case will be found under our Army head.

The steamer Manchuria, with Secretary Taft and party, arrived at Honolulu July 14, after a pleasant voyage. Acting Governor Atkinson met the party on the steamer outside the harbor. The party visited local places of interest and had luncheon at the hotel, where Secretary Taft made an address. The Secretary and Miss Roosevelt took part in several dances, and lectures were given on the Philippines.

A very fine picture of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry was presented by Mrs. Henry on June 21 to the "Gen. Guy V. Henry, A. and N. Garrison, Camp No. 38," of New York city. The acceptance of the picture was most impressive, and the response of thanks embodied high ideals and pride in the name and memory of General Henry. There was a large and full attendance of members of the camp.

Col. E. T. C. Richmond, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Fire Marshal Lestrange, of Richmond, Staten Island, N.Y., it is reported, made a thorough investigation of the fire on the reservation at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., July 17, and it is reported that soldiers in the stables had dropped a lighted cigar or cigarette into rubbish. The loss was about \$1,500. The troops fought the flames, but there was a great scarcity of water.

A very attractive luncheon was given at the Virginia Club, Norfolk, Va., July 15, by Capt. R. R. Wallace, U.S.M.C., in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. William Brackett, U.S.M.C. The table was beautifully decorated with pink carnations and covers were laid for eight. Captain Wallace's guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Brackett, Miss Grace Willis, Miss Virginia Willis, Miss Amy Wentworth, Captain Wallace, U.S.M.C.; Captain Burton, U.S.M.C., and Dr. Vickery, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, U.S.N., attended the coming out party at Newport, R.I., July 17, of Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. Mrs. and Miss Jones later entertained the young people at dinner on board the steam yacht Narada and later in the evening they were taken to the battleship Missouri, where Captain Cowles gave a dance in honor of Miss Deacon, who is a granddaughter of the late Admiral C. H. Baldwin, U.S.N. The quarter deck of the battleship was enclosed with canvas and decorated with bunting and palms and plants.

An unusually large number of American military and naval officers accepted the invitation of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid to their first "at home" in Dorchester House, London, on July 8. Among the number may be noted Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, U.S.N.; Gen. James Grant Wilson, Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A.; Capt. C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., naval attaché; Lieut. Col. J. H. Beacom, U.S.A., military attaché; Col. A. J. Gordon Kane and Chaplain James J. Kane, U.S.N. Those who have accepted invitations to Dorchester House are enthusiastic and elated over the fact that for the first time in our national history a suitable home in London has been secured for our diplomatic representative.

The report of the Club House for Enlisted Men of the Navy and Marine Corps at Vallejo, Cal., shows the following statistics: Attendance, 43,007; lodgings, 13,045; money deposited, \$63,007.91; meals served, 26,110; games of pool played, 15,877; strings bowled, 5,688; other games, 5,543; letters written, 6,676; parcels checked, 3,631; library books used, 2,194. This excellent institution owes its origin to the generous and intelligent efforts of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, seconded by those of the zealous chaplain at Mare Island, Chaplain A. A. McAllister. It is hard to estimate the amount of good done by such a club house as this and

we hope to see the day when we shall find an institution of like character at every one of our navy yards and naval stations. In addition to the club house, which is just across the ferry at Vallejo, Mare Island now enjoys the advantages of a beautiful little chapel under the charge of Chaplain McAllister. It is a simple wooden structure, designed in excellent taste and sufficient for the present requirements of the station. It is intended ultimately to adorn the building with memorial windows, commemorative of distinguished naval heroes and especially those who have been associated with the conduct of the Mare Island yard, which was established in 1852 by Commodore Sloat. There have been many improvements in this yard of recent years and it will grow in importance each decade as our interests in the Pacific expand.

A son was born to the wife of Mrs. John D. Robnett, wife of Paymaster Robnett, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 21.

ARTILLERY CORPS ASSIGNMENTS.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, and the Acting Secretary of War, have approved the big Artillery Corps assignment order, as recommended by Gen. S. M. Mills, Chief of Artillery. The official order of assignment, as given below, will be promulgated to the Service early next week. The assignments follow:

The following officers, now on duty as student officers at the School of Submarine Defense, are transferred to the organizations indicated and will join the same upon the expiration of such leaves as may be granted them upon completion of the course at that school:

Capt. Otho W. B. Farr from 94th Co. to 114th Co., C.A.; Capt. Adrian S. Fleming from 90th Co. to 110th Co., C.A.; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy from 84th Co. to 104th Co., C.A.; Capt. Edwin O. Sarratt from 79th Co. to 99th Co., C.A.; Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley from 70th Co. to 90th Co., C.A.; Capt. Earl D.A. Pearce from 32d Co. to 52d Co., C.A.; Capt. Hugh Laf. Applewhite from 20th Co. to 40th Co., C.A.; Capt. Willard D. Newbill from 40th Co. to 60th Co., C.A.

It is further recommended that Capt. Harold E. Cloke be assigned to the 56th Co., C.A., and will report to commandant, School of Submarine Defense, for duty as instructor of the electrician's division.

The following named officers are transferred from the Field Artillery to companies of Coast Artillery indicated after their respective names to join on Oct. 1, 1906: 1st Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, 1st Battery, to 106th Co.; 1st Lieut. Edgar H. Youle from 9th Battery to 18th Co.; 1st Lieut. Howard L. Landers from 24th Battery to 26th Co.; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Nones from 3d Battery to 26th Co.; 1st Lieut. George R. Griffin from 16th Battery to 56th Co.; 1st Lieut. George R. Greene from 12th Battery to 120th Co.; 2d Lieut. William E. De Sombre from 9th Battery to 113th Co.; 2d Lieut. William H. Williams from attached to 9th Battery to 119th Co.

The following named officers of Field Artillery will be transferred as indicated to join organizations upon completion their duties with the provisional regiments of Field Artillery at Fort Riley and Fort Sill: 1st Lieut. Tilman Campbell from 2d Battery to 67th Co.; 1st Lieut. Fred C. Doyle from 15th Battery to 46th Co.; 1st Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson from 8th Battery to 14th Co.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter from 21st Battery to 71st Co.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Merriam from 21st Battery to 81st Co.; 1st Lieut. John E. Murphy from 13th to 18th Battery; 2d Lieut. John B. Terrell from 6th to 44th Co.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg from 7th Battery to 3d Co.; 2d Lieut. William F. Morrison from attached 7th Battery to 21st Co.; 2d Lieut. Walter K. Wilson from 8th Battery to 2d Co.; 2d Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf from 29th Battery to 45th Co.; 2d Lieut. John B. W. Corey from 21st Battery to 88th Co.; 2d Lieut. Clifford Jones from attached 15th Battery to assigned 18th Battery; 2d Lieut. George W. Cocheu from 14th Battery to attached 17th Battery.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will be transferred from companies with which they are now serving to batteries indicated after respective names to join the same Oct. 1, 1906: First Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman from unassigned list to 21st Battery; 1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke from 38th Co. to 9th Battery; 1st Lieut. James H. Bryson from 73d Co. to 6th Battery; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Burt from 1st Co. to 8th Battery; 1st Lieut. James Prentice from 117th Co. to attached 27th Battery.

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will be transferred, as indicated, to join their proper stations upon the expiration of leaves granted them, unless otherwise indicated: First Lieut. Storck from 15th to 109th Co.; 2d Lieut. Richard P. Winslow from 14th to 124th Co.; 2d Lieut. Myron S. Crissy from 111th to 18th Co.; 2d Lieut. Malcolm P. Andruss from 7th to 84th Co.; 2d Lieut. Francis Lecocq from 99th to 53d Co.; 2d Lieut. Louis R. Dice from attached 8th Co. to assigned 9th Co.; 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Jackman from 4th to 102d Co.; 2d Lieut. Paul D. Bunker from attached 54th Co. to assigned 11th Co.; 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Myers from 20th to 125th Co.; Wm. Tidball from 17th to 14th Co.; Norris Stayton from 51st to 31st Co.; George A. Taylor from 55th to 20th Co.; Wm. E. Murray from 124th to 19th Co.; Adolph Langhorst from 80th to 9th Co.; Charles E. Wheatley from 120th to 117th Co.; Brainerd Taylor from 76th to 4th Co.; Richard H. Jordan from 81st to 111th Co.; Clarence B. Ross from 52d to 116th Co.; Charles M. Allen from 17th Battery to 76th Co.; and Eugene R. West from 18th Battery to attached 3d Battery to join on completion of examination for promotion.

Second Lieut. Bruce Cotten from 94th to 102d Co.; Capt. Robert E. Wyllie from 43d to 78th Co.; Capt. Wm. R. Deores from 116th to 44th Co.; 1st Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, Jr., from 69th to 13th Co. to report commandant Artillery School for duty as assistant instructor; 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning from 4th to 32d Co.; 1st Lieut. Carroll Power from 52d Co. to 7th Battery, to remain on duty with 52d Co. until further orders.

First Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister from 10th to 38th Co. to remain on duty in Artillery district of New Orleans until further orders; 1st Lieut. John J. Lipow from 49th to 29th Battery to remain on duty with 49th Co. until further orders; 1st Lieut. Roger O. Mason from 14th Co. to 16th Battery to remain on duty with 14th Co. until further orders; 1st Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln from 17th to 103d Co.; 1st Lieut. Hugh S. Brown from 103d to 40th Co.; 1st Lieut. Robert J. Arnold from 105th to 68th Co.; 1st Lieut. Frederick W. Stopford from 58th to 69th Co.; 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler from 104th to 28th Co.; 1st Lieut. Clifford C. Carson from 26th Battery to 1st Co.; 2d Lieut. Willis G. Peace from attached 106th Co. to attached 24th Battery; 2d Lieut. William F. Jones from 102d to 55th Co.; 1st Lieut. Charles M. Bunker from 23d Battery to 16th Co.

The following named captains of Artillery are transferred as indicated: John R. Proctor from 77th to 79th Co.; Conway H. Arnold from 110th to 12th Co.; Frederick E. Johnston from 72d to 42d Co.; Frank G. Mauldin from 14th to 83d Co.; Eugene T. Wilson from 55th to 84th Co.; Malcolm Young from 55th to 48th Co.; James F. Brady from 21st to 55th Co.; William S. Guignard from 4th Co. to unassigned list; Henry W. Butler from 123d 70th Co.; Lloyd England from 51st Co. to unassigned list; Harrison Hall from 78th Co. to 90th Co.; T. Bentley Mott from unassigned list to 116th Co.; Alston Hamilton from 61st Co. to 17th Co.

The following first lieutenants of Artillery are assigned as indicated: William McK. Lambden from 23d Co. to 1st Battery; Frank S. Long from 83d Co. to 8th Battery; John S. Johnston from 7d to 86th Co.; Edward N. Macon from 119th Co. to 19th Battery; Charles L. Lanham from 42d to 115th Co.

Clarence G. Bunker from 35th to 32d Co.; Samuel G. Shartle from 40th to 23d Co.; Philip Yost from 31st to 26th

Co.; Joseph S. Hardin from 9th Co. to 24th Battery; Lynn S. Edwards from 70th Co. to 15th Battery; Alden Trotter from 28th Co. to 25th Battery; William H. Tobin from 115th Co. to 13th Battery; John P. Spurr from 33d to 50th Co.; Andra M. Clarke from 106th Co. to 16th Battery; George L. Hicks from 86th Co. to 23rd Battery; Edwin C. Long from 18th Co. to 30th Battery; William S. Brown from 51st Co. to 12th Battery; Paul A. Barry from 7th Co. to 4th Battery; H. K. Taylor from 32d Co. to 5th Battery; George Deiss from 37th Co. to 15th Battery; Marion B. Wilhoit from 87th to 54th Co.; Cleveland C. Lansing from 18th to 17th Battery; Louis E. Bennett from 88th Co. to 23d Battery.

Albert U. Faulkner from unassigned list to 14th Battery; Francis W. Ralston from unassigned list to 21st Battery; Clarence N. Jones from 120th Co. to 23d Battery; Edward Canfield, Jr., from 109th Co. to 3d Battery; William H. Raymond from 121st Co. to 24th Battery; Wesley W. K. Hamilton from 126th Co. to 26th Battery.

The following second lieutenants of Artillery are assigned as indicated: Marion W. Howze from 16th Battery to 49th Co.; William N. Michel from 109th to 74th Co.; Howard S. Miller from 18th to 87th Co.; John R. Musgrave from 31st to 41st Co.; Francis J. Behr from 105th to 35th Co.; Arthur L. Keessling from 114th to 73d Co.; Stephen Abbott from unassigned list to 11th Co.; William P. Ennis from 53d to 81st Co.; Arthur H. Bryant from unassigned list to 15th Co.; William R. Bettison from unassigned list to 94th Co.; Guy H. Carleton from unassigned list to 91st Co.; Wade H. Carpenter from unassigned list to 92d Co.; Dennis H. Currie from attached 11th Battery to assigned same battery; John M. Page from attached 109th Co. to assigned same company; Chauncey L. Fenton from attached 8th Battery to assigned same battery; Charles T. Smart from attached 12th Battery to assigned same battery; George R. Allin from attached 22d Battery to assigned same battery; Walter Singler from attached 29th Battery to assigned same battery; Mariborough Churchill from attached 6th Battery to assigned same battery; Lawrence C. Crawford from attached 7th Co. to assigned same company.

The following named first lieutenants of Artillery, now on duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, are transferred to organizations indicated and will join upon expiration of leaves as may be granted them: Albert C. Thompson, Jr., to 24th Co.; Harry T. Matthews from 77th to 76th Co.; Robert F. Woods from 80th to 49th Co.; George O. Hubbard from 54th to 99th Co.; Leonard T. Waldron from 53d to 112th Co.; Lanier Cravens from 112th to 74th Co.; Henry H. Sheen from 13th to 88th Co.; James A. Ruggles from 35th Co. to 52d Co.; Ernest A. Greenough to join his company, the 65th; Terence E. Murphy from 68th to 80th Co.; Allen D. Raymond from 71st to 53d Co.; Charles C. Pulls from 19th Battery to 27th Co.

Harry W. Newton from 20th Battery to 44th Co.; Ellison L. Gilmer from 8th Battery to 51st Co.; Granville Sevier from 16th Battery to 71st Co.; Sylvanus G. Orr from 12th Battery to 78th Co.; E. K. Cravens from 28th Battery to 4th Co.; James R. Foutte from 22d Battery to 72d Co.; Samuel S. O'Connor from 99th to 105th Co.; J. L. Hughes from 76th to 102d Co.; Arthur T. Balentine from 46th to 70th Co.; Louis L. Chappellear from 78th to 7th Co.; T. B. Steele to join his company, the 81st; John McBride, Jr., from 109th to 37th Co.; Ernest R. Tilton from 50th to 8th Co.; Frank J. Miller from 92d to 122d Co.; Harry C. Barnes from 27th to 58th Co.; Fred T. Austin from 68th to 9th Co.; Stephen H. Mould from 24th Battery to 31st Co.; Homer B. Grant from 15th Battery to 77th Co.; Frank E. Hopkins from 4th Battery to 35th Co.; Solomon Avery, Jr., from 6th Battery to 10th Co.; Philip S. Golderman from 30th Battery to 17th Co.; James M. Wheeler from 29th Battery to 92d Co.; John W. C. Abbott from 23d Battery to 66th Co.; Alexander Gries from 17th Battery to 121st Co.; George F. Connolly from 55th to 194th Co.; Louis T. Boisseau from 5th Battery to 22d Battery; Daniel W. Hand from 25th to 2d Battery.

The following second lieutenants on duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe are transferred to organizations as follows:

Marion S. Battle to join his company, the 5th Co.; Norton E. Wood from 15th to 33d Co.; Graham Parker from 36th to 16th Co.; Stanley S. Ross to join his company, the 28th; William S. Bowen from 44th to 51st Co.; Frank T. Thornton from 45th to 52d Co.; Albert S. Fuger to join his company, the 37th; Ernest S. Wheeler from 21st to 90th Co.

In addition to these changes in station the following important assignments of officers, Artillery Corps, have been approved:

Col. John M. K. Davis from Fort H. G. Wright to Fort Banks, to command the Artillery district of Boston; Lieut. Col. William E. Birkholmer from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Monroe; Lieut. Col. John A. Lundeen from Fort Monroe to Fort Washington, to command Artillery district of the Potomac; Lieut. Col. Garland N. Whistler from Fort Monroe to Fort H. G. Wright, to command the Artillery district of New London; Major William B. Homer from Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Warren; Major Frederick Marsh from Fort Strong to Fort Mott; Major Clarence P. Townsley from Fort Monroe to Fort Strong to join upon being relieved at Fort Monroe; Capt. Henry B. Clark, now on duty at Fort Leavenworth, is transferred from unassigned list to 32d Co.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ANNUAL COMPETITIONS.

The annual shooting competitions of several divisions will be found on Page 126.

The extension of leave granted Lieut. Col. William B. Wheeler, 2d Inf., is further extended three months. (July 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., to take effect upon expiration of the leave of absence for two months, on account of sickness. (July 1, Pac. Div.)

Leave for three months, to take effect upon completion of the target practice of his troop, is granted Capt. Charles E. Stodter, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth (July 6, N.D.).

G.O. 114, JULY 14, 1905, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Augustus C. Hart, 10th U.S. Cav., who was tried for duplicating his pay accounts and for leaving the limits of his arrest without authority, which has heretofore been noted in our columns. He was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal, the proceedings being approved by President Roosevelt.

CHANGES IN REGULATIONS.

G.O. 115, JULY 15, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Paragraphs 83, 198, Section 3 of Paragraph 764, 1192, and Section 7 of Paragraph 1242, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

83. The death of an officer, with place, cause, day and hour, will be reported without delay, by telegraph, by his immediate commander directly to the Military Secretary of the Army, and also to the department commander. In case of the death of a retired officer, or of an officer on the active list who has no immediate commander, the medical officer, if one be present, or any officer having cognizance of the fact, will make the report to the Military Secretary of the Army. (103253, M.S.O.)

198. Permanent military posts within the States composing the Union and the Territories contiguous with the States, including Alaska, will only be established with the express authority of Congress. Posts in the insular possessions of the United States will be established under the direc-

tion of the Secretary of War. All military posts will be named by the Secretary of War. (999415, M.S.O.)

764. The Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of War, acts as his military adviser, receives from him the directions and orders given in behalf of the President, and gives effect thereto in the manner hereinafter provided. For purposes of administration the office of the Chief of Staff will constitute a supervising military bureau of the War Department.

(102914, M.S.O.)

1192. Commanding officers may, when necessary, order the issue of four cans of concentrated lye and six cakes of sapollo per month to each company, and one-half that quantity to each band, and the necessary quantity for buildings heated by the Government and not thus provided for. The use of concentrated lye upon the floors and woodwork in all modern barracks, kitchens excepted, is forbidden. (103421, M.S.O.)

1242. * * * 7. Flour: For paste used in target practice.—Such quantity as the commanding officer may order as necessary, not to exceed 50 pounds for each troop or company, and not to exceed 100 pounds for each battery of Field Artillery, during the practice season. (102946, M.S.O.)

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

G.O. 4, H.Q. 22D INFANTRY.

CAMP KEITHLEY, MINN., P.L. JUNE 4, 1905.

The regimental commander deems the present a fitting time for placing upon record the services of the Provisional Battalion of the Regiment in the 3d Sulu Expedition. This battalion, commanded by Major Abner Pickering, and consisting of Companies A, D and E, and of the Provisional Company, from Cudarang, was engaged in active campaigning against hostile Moros in the island of Jolo from May 1 to 14th, 1905, during which time it participated in several engagements. The most notable of these was the assault and capture of the stronghold of Peruke-Utig on May 3 by this battalion and Troop I, 14th Cavalry; a feat which caused the department commander to extend his congratulations to the troops engaged, and to state that the position taken was the strongest that he had ever encountered in the Moro country.

First Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant Henry L. Harris, Jr., 22d Inf., is mentioned for conspicuous gallantry in this action and 1st Class Sergt. James C. Gunn, H.C., is recommended for certificate of merit.

The thanks of the regimental commander and of the entire regiment are due each and every member of Major Pickering's command.

Their exceptional gallantry in action and cheerful endurance of hardships, occasioned by lack of drinking water and other causes, is worthy of the reputation of the regiment.

The expedition resulted in the following casualties.

Wounded—1st Class Sergt. James C. Gunn, H.C., U.S. A. Co. A; Privates Nelson R. Hughes, William Ayer and Elmer E. Gore; Co. B: Privates George G. Brock and Joseph A. Adams; Co. C: Pvt. James W. Wild; Co. D: Pvt. James J. Stamates; Co. J: Musician Jacob Orken; Co. L: Corpl. Luther Jessup; Co. M: Corpl. Frederick K. Paul.

Killed or died of wounds—Co. A: Pvt. Eary E. Sansoucie, killed; Co. F: Corpl. Daniel Newport, killed; Co. B: Pvt. Ellick Howell, died of wounds; Co. C: Pvt. Howard Glasgow, died of wounds; Co. G: Pvt. Samuel Weaver, died of wounds.

It is with mournful pride that we add the names of the latter to the long list of the regiment's honored dead.

By order of Colonel Wygant:

L. T. RICHARDSON, Capt., 22d Inf., Adjutant.

G.O. 28, JULY 14, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

During the temporary absence on leave of Lieut. Col. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Deputy Q.M.G., Chief Q.M. of the Dept., Capt. Thomas Swobe, Q.M., will perform the duties of acting chief quartermaster.

G.O. 36, JULY 15, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Frank West, I.G., having reported, is announced as Inspector General, Northern Division, relieving Col. Frederick K. Ward, 2d Cav., who is authorized to take advantage of the leave granted him.

G.O. 13, JULY 8, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

Major Augustus P. Blocksom, Inspector general's department, is announced as assistant to the Inspector general of the division.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

WALTER S. SCHUYLER, Lt. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 14, JULY 14, 1905, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

I. To enable him to comply with Par. 1, S.O. No. 148, c.s., W.D., Lieut. Col. Frank West, Inspector General's Department, is relieved from duty as Inspector general of this division.

II. Major L. A. Lovering, Inspector General's Department, is hereby announced as Inspector general of this division.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

WALTER S. SCHUYLER, Lt. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 16, JULY 13, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

During the absence on leave of Major Walter L. Finley, Military Secretary, Department of Texas, 1st Lieut. George Van Horn Moseley, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is hereby announced in addition to his other duties, as acting military secretary of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 32, MAY 26, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, is relieved from duty in the Department of Luzon, and will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty in that department.

G.O. 32, MAY 26, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

One company, 7th Inf., to be designated by the C.O., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to the Mariquina valley and take station as follows: Two officers and one platoon at San Mateo, Rizal; one officer and one platoon at Pumping Station, Rizal; the station at Martiquina, Rizal, will be discontinued for the present.

First Lieut. John R. Kelly, 7th Inf., is appointed Q.M. and C.S. of the two stations in the Mariquina valley.

G.O. 30, MAY 22, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following assignments to and changes of station of troops in this department are ordered:

Upon arrival of the 9th Infantry, the headquarters and one battalion, to be designated by the regimental commander, will take station in Manila; headquarters and two companies at Cuartel de Espana, and two companies at Cuartel Meisic, relieving the headquarters and 2d Battalion, 7th Infantry, which will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and take station.

One battalion, to be designated by the regimental commander, will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, and take station, relieving the headquarters and six companies, 4th Infantry.

The remaining battalion will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tavyabas, and take station, relieving the 3d Battalion, 4th Infantry.

Upon being relieved at their several stations, the 4th Infantry will comply with the provisions of G.O. 29, c.s., Headquarters Philippines Division.

One company, 7th Infantry, to be designated by the post commander, will proceed from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, on May 29, and take station, relieving Companies F and H, 4th Inf., which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Manila and take station, temporarily, at Santa Mesa, pending embarkation on the transport.

Upon arrival of the 2d Squadron, 7th Cavalry, it will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, and take station, relieving the 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., which will embark on the transport for the United States.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 31, MAY 22, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at headquarters, Department of Luzon, Manila, P.I., of which Major Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf., was president, and Major Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. J. S. Herron, 2d Cav.

Charge I.—Disobedience or orders. The specifications alleged that Captain Herron having, pursuant to instructions from his C.O., Major F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., commanding troops in the field, proceeded with a detachment of his troop from San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, P.I., to Carmona, Cavite, P.I., and having received an order from his said C.O. at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, P.I., on April 2, 1905, to report by telephone to his said C.O. from Binan, Laguna, P.I., about 1 o'clock p.m., April 4, 1905, the arrival of his detachment at Carmona, in order that he might receive further instructions, did, notwithstanding the fact that he was at or near Binan, Laguna, P.I., about the said hour, wilfully disobey the said order and did fail to so report.

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The specifications under this charge alleged that Captain Herron, well knowing that his C.O., Major F. W. Sibley, 2d Cav., had issued the following order: "Until arrangements can be made to procure the khaki shirts, officers and enlisted men of this squadron will wear the blue woolen shirt issued by the Quartermaster's Department. The use of the chambray and khaki shirts or of any uniform clothing will not be allowed until so directed from these headquarters," and well knowing that said order was in full force and effect, did wilfully violate the same by appearing in a khaki colored shirt at the afternoon stables of his troop at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, about 4 o'clock p.m., April 14, 1905. It was also alleged that he appeared in a khaki colored blouse at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, about April 16, 1905.

The accused pleaded "Not guilty," and the court found him "Not guilty," and he was acquitted. The proceedings were approved by General Randall.

G.O. 34, MAY 31, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following changes of station of troops in this department are ordered, to take effect June 5, 1905:

The 27th Co., Philippine Scouts, now at Moron, Bataan, will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, and take station, relieving Co. A, 20th Inf., which will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and take station.

G.O. 36, JUNE 10, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. Louis H. Bash, 7th Inf., is announced as officer in charge of athletics and as recruiting officer at these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:
JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 13, MAY 9, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Signal Corps, having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief signal officer of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

G.O. 14, MAY 9, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The 19th Infantry having reported in this department will proceed to take station as follows:

Headquarters, band, 3d Battalion and Company B, Malabang, Mindanao; Co. A, Cudaran, Mindanao; the remainder of the 1st Battalion (C and D), Camp Vicars, Mindanao; Major James B. Goe, with 2d Battalion, Parang, Mindanao, relieving the 23d Infantry, which will then proceed to comply with G.O. No. 21, c.s., Philippines Division. (May 9, D. Min.)

G.O. 16, MAY 31, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Mindanao.

T. C. LEBOW, Col., 14th Cav.

G.O. 20, MAY 23, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Companies I and K, 6th Inf., now at Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, P.I., will proceed to Borongan, Samar, P.I., for station. As these companies are intended for active field service, they will take with them only such property as may be absolutely necessary.

G.O. 21, MAY 24, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Cos. K and L, 12th Inf., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., will proceed to Oras, Samar, P.I., reporting upon arrival to Lieut. Col. Cornelius Gardener, 21st Inf., for station as follows: One company at Camp Avery, Hinolasen, Samar, and the other company at Capigili, Samar. As these companies are intended for active field service, they will take with them only such property as may be absolutely necessary. Each company will also take thirty days' rations.

G.O. 23, MAY 27, 1905, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Co. B, 21st Inf., now at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., will proceed to Bulao, Samar, P.I., for station. This company is intended for active field service.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 24, MAY 23, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, of which Lieut. Col. Herbert S. Foster, 12th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Adams, 12th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th Inf.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specification alleged that Lieutenant Snyder, about June 18, 1901, contracted an indebtedness of \$100, more or less, with one William Ehlmann, an enlisted man in the service of the United States, and having on or about Jan. 17, 1905, received a communication from Ehlmann, then first sergeant, Co. C, 28th Inf., stating that he (Lieutenant Snyder) still owed a balance of \$20 on account, Lieutenant Snyder did indite on the above mentioned communication the following: "Eighty endorsement, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Jan. 28, 1905. Respectfully returned to the adjutant, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A check for twenty dollars will be sent by registered mail to Sergeant Ehlmann on Feb. 1, (sgd.) David A. Snyder, 1st lieut., 6th Inf.," which promise Lieutenant Snyder neglected to fulfill.

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Snyder, under date of Sept. 24, 1904, made an official statement by endorsement, that he would pay \$20 on Nov. 1, 1904, and \$20 on Dec. 1, 1904, to Ehlmann, thereby assuming an official obligation, which through neglect or carelessness he failed to fulfill by failing to forward the December check at the time promised.

That having his attention called by official endorsements to his neglect to pay the balance (\$20) of a debt contracted by him with Ehlmann, did continue to fail and neglect to perform his duty until April 22, 1905, when his attention had been forced to his long continued neglect by the return to him of the communication by the War Department.

The findings were as follows:
Charge I.—Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty," but "guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."
Charge II.—Of the first specification, "Guilty." Of the second specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence: And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th U.S. Inf., "To be reduced fifty files on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Infantry." General Carter approved the proceedings.

G.O. 25, JUNE 2, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Cos. E and F, 6th Inf., now at Camp Warwick, Cebu, P.I., will proceed to Camp Hartshorne, Lao-ang, Samar,

take such stations as may be hereafter designated by the department commander. These companies are intended for active field service.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States. (May 25, P.I.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month is granted Major Hamilton Rowan, A.C., Acting Inspector General. (July 15, A.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit, military secretary. (July 6, S.W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Courtland Nixon, Q.M., is relieved from further duty as Q.M. at the post of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 18, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles J. Isley will proceed to Camp Hartshorne, Lao-ang, Samar, P.I., for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard Gibbons, who will proceed to Oras, Samar, P.I., for duty. (May 19, D.V.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 148, W.D., June 27, 1905, as directs that Post Q.M. Sergt. James L. Douglas be sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., is amended to read "Fort Des Moines, Iowa." (July 17, W.D.)

SUSBISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Ralph Harrison, commissary, is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the division, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief commissary, relieving Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary. Captain Bloom will remain on duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, until further orders, as assistant to the chief commissary, Department of Mindanao. (May 25, P.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. John Salter, Daet, Ambos Camarines, will proceed to Atimonan, Tayabas, for duty. (May 23, Phil. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major William C. Borden, surg., will proceed to Boston, Mass., and Albany, N.Y., via Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of consulting with architects and of inspecting the plans and construction of the newer hospitals in those cities. (July 15, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Roger P. Ames is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort De Sota, Fla., for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Oscar F. Davis, who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Fred W. Palmer, asst. surg. Lieutenant Palmer will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., is granted Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster. (July 15, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter will proceed to Portland, Ore., to represent the Army dental service in the Dental Congress at the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, July 17-20, 1905. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Lyster, asst. surg. (July 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. S. Chase de Kraft will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (May 23, Phil. D.)

Capt. Louis T. Hess, asst. surg., is assigned to temporary duty in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, Manila, during the illness of Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, relieving from temporary duty thereat, Major Robert J. Gibson, surg. (May 17, P.D.)

Contract Surg. Frank Suggs will be transferred by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., for treatment in the U.S. Army General Hospital at that place. (May 15, P.D.)

First Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Camp Gandara, Samar, and will proceed to Corregidor Island for duty. (May 15, P.D.)

The following assignment to and changes of station of medical officers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Herbert G. Shaw, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty; Contract Surg. John R. Herford will proceed to Pumping Station, Rizal, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith, asst. surg., who will proceed to Santa Mesa, Manila, for duty; Contract Surg. Edward Bailey, now at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, will proceed to Imus, Cavite, June 17 for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Julius C. LeHardy, who will proceed to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, for duty. (June 7, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg., will proceed to Parang, Mindanao, for duty. (May 9, D. Min.)

Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg will proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (May 15, D. Min.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Victor E. Watkins. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. James D. Heylinger, asst. surg., now at Tarangan, Samar, will proceed to Gandara, Samar, P.I., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg. (May 26, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Julius M. Parnell, now at Camp Warwick, Cebu, P.I., will proceed to Gandara, Samar, for duty at Tauran, Samar, relieving Contract Surg. Clarence A. Warwick. (May 30, D.V.)

Major John L. Phillips, surg., having reported to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in compliance with orders heretofore issued, is relieved from further duty at Fort Jay, N.Y. (July 15, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect July 30, 1905, is granted Contract Surg. Frederick S. Macy. (July 18, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, commencing June 29, 1905, is granted Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg. (July 18, At. Div.)

First Lieut. Wilson T. Davidson, asst. surg., will report in person, Aug. 1, 1905, to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surg. gen., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for advancement. (July 18, W.D.)

Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, asst. surg., is relieved from further station in New York city, and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class William J. Donahay, H.C., will proceed to Imus, Cavite, for duty. (May 23, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class John Huff, H.C., from sick in the Division Hospital, is relieved from duty at Imus, Cavite, and will proceed to Binangonan, Rizal, for duty. (June 5, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Arthur Neville, H.C., Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, thence to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about Oct. 31, 1905. (July 13, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Patrick O'Brien, H.C., Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, will be relieved from duty at his present station and be sent to the United States and report to the C.O., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, in order to avail himself of a furlough for four months, granted him. (May 13, P.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, to take effect about July 17, 1905, is granted Col. C. C. Sniffen, Asst. Paymaster General, chief paymaster. (July 14, D.E.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Robert R. Raymond, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., having been selected as a competitor in the Division Pistol Competition, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., not later than July 30. (July 3, N.D.)

Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, C.E., in addition to his present duties, will temporarily relieve Major Lansing H. Beach, C.E., of his fortification, river and harbor duties, and of the lake survey, and of all money, property, and records connected therewith. Major Beach will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Aug. 20, 1905, to the commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College for duty as an instructor in the department of engineering, relieving Major Thomas H. Rees, C.E., of that duty. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, C.E., is relieved from

duty in charge of the work of developing and working the government coal deposits on Batan Island, Province of Albay, Philippine Islands. (May 16, P.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Capt. Colden L.H. Ruggles, O.D. (July 14, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The operation of Par. 6, S.O. 141, June 13, 1905, W.D., relating to Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, is suspended until further orders. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally, S.C. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gordon Johnston, Signal Corps, will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for the purpose of taking charge of laying a cable across Lake Lanao. (May 9, D. Min.)

First Class Sergt. Bert M. Comerford, Signal Corps, Fort Washington, Md., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for duty as Signal Corps storekeeper. (July 19, D.E.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced:
To be sergeant: Corp. Lee Gilmore, to date July 15, 1905; to be corporals: 1st Class Privates Zachariah H. Mitchum, Albert M. Horle, Luther Davis, George W. West and George W. Ferguson, to date July 15, 1905. (July 17, Sig. O.)

To be first class sergeant: Sergt. John A. Horn, the senior sergeant of the Signal Corps, to date June 10, 1905. (July 17, Sig. O.)

The following sergeants serving in the Philippines Division, are promoted to the grade of first-class sergeant during service in the Philippines, to date June 10, 1905: John E. Johnson, Thomas E. Bower, James R. Taylor, James O'Brien and James Maguire (No. 2).

To be sergeants: Corporals Leonard Reges, Fred A. Tait, Samuel S. V. Schermerhorn, Alvin B. Maloney, James E. Hague, Paul A. E. Carlson, Charles G. Coleman, Thomas H. Rowland, James M. Riley and Edward A. Seeley, to date June 10, 1905.

To be corporals: First Class Privates Francis B. Thurman, Albert E. Stoneman, James B. Binford, Clarence Holaday, Henry A. Bokelman, James Lynn, John H. Kirby, George M. Dunaway, Louis L. Mullins, Joseph A. Morrow, James J. Wray, James E. Faris, Grier P. Mobley and Oliver C. Berry, to date June 10, 1905.

The following named non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistment is hereby announced: Master Signal Electrician Frank P. Turner, July 4, 1905; First Class Sergt. Clifford Dekast, July 2, 1905; Sergts. Joseph F. Helvenston, June 18, 1905; Henry Dunn, July 2, 1905; Charles A. Anderson, July 3, 1905; Edward Romage, July 7, 1905; Corp. Dennis J. Bowe, July 10, 1905. (July 17, Sig. O.)

The telegraph rate to Seward, Alaska, for all messages will be five cents per word additional to the present rate to Valdez.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st Cav. (July 10, D.T.)

First Lieut. George V. H. Moseley, 1st Cav., will report in person to Col. George LeR. Brown, 36th Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (July 17, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, 3d Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will return to his proper station for such light duty as he may be able to perform. (July 14, W.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The C.O., Fort Walla Walla, Wash., will send the band, 4th Cavalry (dismounted), to Portland, Ore., to report to Capt. James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., in command of the camp of U.S. troops, for duty in connection with the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition, for a period of one month. (July 1, D. Colo.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (July 8, D. Col.)

Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and will join his troop not later than Aug. 15, 1905. (July 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Orville N. Taylor, 4th Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., as a competitor at the Division Cavalry Competition. (July 6, Pac. D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Q.M. Sergt. Peter Rhoades, 8th Cav., will be placed upon the retired list. (July 17, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Beauford R. Camp, 9th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (July 8, D. Mo.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for ten days, to take effect July 13, is granted Capt. M. F. Davis, 10th Cav., secretary and disbursing officer. (July 12, Inf. and Cav. School.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Aug. 3, 1905, is granted Col. Jacob A. Augur, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (July 8, D. Mo.)

Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, Pennsylvania, to take effect Sept. 15, 1905, to relieve Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Inf., who will join his regiment. (July 14, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Veterinarian William P. Hill, 12th Cav., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905. (July 6, D.G.)

Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., distinguished marksman and distinguished pistol shot, Fort Leavenworth, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley, Kas., and report not later than July 22. (July 5, N.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave for one month, to take effect after Aug. 10, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Edward B. Cassatt, 13th Cav. (July 15, D.E.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cav., now casually at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will join his proper station, Malabang, Mindanao. (May 16, D. Min.)

Second Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, 14th Cav., from duty at Parang, Mindanao, to his proper station. (May 8, D. Min.)

Troops A and D, 14th Cav., now at Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao. (May 15, D. Min.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., is directed to report in person to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the Army retiring board at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination by the board. (July 13, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. John Lee Holcombe, A.C., recently appointed from civil life, with rank from April 11, 1905, is assigned to the 16th Co., C.A. He will report not later than Aug. 17, 1905, at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty for a period not exceeding five days, and upon the completion will join the company to which he is assigned. (July 17, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert M. Danford, A.C., Fort Riley, Kas., having been selected as a competitor in the Division Pistol Competition, will report not later than July 30 to Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, 6th Cav., officer in charge of the competition. (July 3, N.D.)

Second Lieut. Clifford Jones, A.C., will report to the C.O., Fort Sill, O.T., for duty. (July 10, S.W.D.)

Capt. William F. Hase, A.C., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1905. (July 11, D.G.)
 Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, A.C., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 20, 1905. (July 11, D.G.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about July 22, 1905, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry L. Harris, A.C. (July 14, D.E.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is granted 2d Lieut. E. S. Wheeler, A.C. (July 15, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the completion of his course at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, A.C. (July 15, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Rex VanDen Corput, A.C. (July 15, D.E.)
 Capt. Francis N. Cooke, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., vice Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C., relieved. (July 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect, on or about July 18, 1905, is granted Capt. Edwin Landon, A.C. (July 13, W.D.)

Capt. C. C. Hearn, A.C., is authorized to take advantage of the leave granted July 20, 1905, instead of about Aug. 1, 1905. (July 17, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 18, 1905, is granted Capt. Delorme Skerrett, A.C. (July 17, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is granted 1st Lieut. T. Steele, A.C. (July 19, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Norton E. Wood, A.C. (July 19, At. Div.)

The following named officers are assigned to duty in connection with submarine mining, with station at New York city, under the orders of the Chief of Artillery: Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, Lloyd England, George T. Patterson, Art. Corps. (July 18, W.D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 135, June 13, 1905, W.D., as directs Capt. William Lassiter, A.C., to remain on duty with the Board on Preparation of Field Artillery Drill Regulations is amended so as to direct him to remain on that duty with station in Washington. (July 19, W.D.)

Capt. Henry J. Hatch, A.C., is granted leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about July 20, 1905. (July 15, D.G.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect upon completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 2d Lieut. B. F. Browne, A.C. (July 19, A.D.)

First Lieut. Harry J. Watson, A.C., is granted leave for two months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander. (July 10, D.G.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles S. Tarlton, 1st Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (July 3, N.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Amory, Jr., 1st Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (July 7, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted 1st Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., Fort Brady. (July 10, D. Lakes.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., aide-de-camp, is granted leave for two months with permission to visit the United States. (May 25, P.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

The 3d Battalion, 5th Infantry, under the command of Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Infantry, will proceed from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Sea Girt, N.J., in time to be reported to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, executive officer of the National Competition at Sea Girt, N.J., not later than Aug. 15, 1905. (July 12, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Sept. 1, 1905, is granted Capt. H. E. Knight, 5th Inf. (July 14, D.E.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, 5th Inf. (July 17, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for four months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, 7th Inf. (July 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. William Korst, 7th Inf., now at Maragondon, Cavite, will proceed to Manila, P.I., for treatment. (June 6, D. Luzon.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, 8th Inf., is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.'s Department, vice Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, Q.M., relieved from further duty in that department, and assigned to the 8th Infantry. Captain Babcock will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as Q.M. and C.S. of the transport Sherman. Captain Taggart will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., for temporary duty. (July 17, W.D.)

Capt. Carl A. Martin, 8th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., to take effect July 23, 1905, vice Capt. Samuel W. Ham, Q.M., relieved and assigned to the 8th Infantry. (July 18, W.D.)

Capt. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., will proceed to Charleston, West Va., and report in person to the Governor for conference as to the instruction it is desired for him to impart to the National Guard during its annual encampment to be held at the State Camp Ground, Parkersburg, West Va., commencing Aug. 15, 1905. (July 19, A.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (July 10, D. Mo.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., will proceed to Manila for observation and treatment. (May 24, D.V.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 13th Inf. (July 1, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Gilbert A. McElroy, 13th Inf., will assume charge of construction work at Alcatraz. (July 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Aug. 5, 1905, and report to Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp. (July 19, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th Inf. (July 3, D. Col.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect about Aug. 25, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 15th Inf., Presidio of Monterey. (July 1, D. Cal.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (July 3, N.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 24, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, 20th Inf., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (May 24, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect about the time his regiment sails for the United States from the Philippine Islands, with permission to return to the United States via Asia and Europe, is granted Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf. (July 18, W.D.)

Color Sergt. Hamilton S. Gittings, 20th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (July 18, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Jr., 22d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect July 17, 1905. (July 17, W.D.)

Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf., will proceed to Manila, Luzon, Division Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (May 4, D. Min.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. R. C. Croxton, 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., and enter upon duty as Q.M. for that post under special instructions which will be given him. (July 14, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Frank Halstead, 23d Inf., is extended two months. (July 19, At. Div.)

Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d Inf., will proceed to West Virginia, to impart instruction to the National Guard of the State during its annual encampment to be held at the State camp ground, Parkersburg, West Va., and will proceed to the place of encampment by Aug. 15, 1905. (July 18, At. Div.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Douglas Donald, 25th Inf. (July 5, N.D.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Douglas Donald, 25th Inf., is further extended one month. (July 3, N.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 25, 1905, is granted Capt. James A. Hutton, Q.M., 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 10, D. Lakes.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. John N. Straat, 29th U.S. Inf. (July 8, S.W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 11, 1905, is granted Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (July 8, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 30th Inf. (July 6, D.T.)

By the courtesy of the authorities of the State of New Jersey, the following troops will proceed, as indicated, to Sea Girt, N.J., for their annual small arms practice on the rifle ranges thereat, taking with them the necessary ammunition and target material:

The 98th Co., Fort Hamilton, and 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, will leave their respective posts on Sept. 12 and return on Sept. 18. The 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, the 53d and 54th Cos., Fort Wadsworth, the 81st Co., Fort Slocum, the 18th Co., Fort Schuyler, and the 82d and 85th Cos., Fort Totten, will leave on Sept. 18, and return on Sept. 25. The 54th, 101st and 114th Cos., Fort Totten, the 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, the 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, and the 56th Co., Fort Wadsworth, will leave Sept. 25, and return on Oct. 2. The 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, and the 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, will leave Oct. 2, and return Oct. 9. (July 20, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Daniel J. Moynihan, Philippine Scouts, is extended one month. (July 15, W.D.)

Second Lieut. George M. Sheldon, Philippine Scouts, returned to duty from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, will join his proper station. (June 1, P.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph Uhrig, Philippine Scouts (promoted from second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts), is assigned to the 33d Company, Philippine Scouts. (May 31, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Frank L. Pyle, Philippine Scouts, now at Tlaogon, Tayabas, will proceed to Camp Bantayan, Albay, for duty with his (25th) company. (May 29, D. Luzon.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general; Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg.; Major Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D.; Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., 8th Cav.; Capt. Christopher C. Collins, asst. surg., will convene at Baguio, Benguet Province, May 18, to take into consideration the practicability of establishing at that point a cantonment for the treatment of officers, clerks and enlisted men of the military service, who shall suffer from climatic exposure in the low lands of the division. (May 15, P.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Caswell, N.C., July 17, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. William A. Cross, 192d Co. C.A., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., A.C.; 1st Lieut. Richard H. Williams, A.C.; 2d Lieut. John R. Musgrave, A.C. (July 10, D.G.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. George P. White, Q.M.; Capt. LeVert Coleman, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, A.C., is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco July 10, 1905, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. Edward M. Gaul and 1st Sergt. Richard H. Harris, 38th Co., Coast Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (July 5, D. Cal.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf.; Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, 27th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Wilson, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 27th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan July 13, 1905, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Color Sergt. John E. Lefever, 27th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. (July 10, D. Lakes.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. Detail: Major William H. Arthur, surg.; Major John B. Bellinger, Q.M.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major Edward Burr, C.E.; Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 1st Cav, recorder. (July 19, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Robert C. Williams, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., to take effect Sept. 1, 1905. (July 18, W.D.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 20, 1905. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Col. James A. Irons, 14th Inf.; Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf.; Major Alexander B. Dyer, A.C.; Major Leverett H. Walker, A.C.; Capt. Lewis S. Sorley, 14th Inf.; Capt. George McD. Weeks, 14th Inf.; Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf.; Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf.; Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, A.C.; Capt. Morrell M. Mills, A.C.; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., judge advocate. (July 1, D. Col.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Moultrie, S.C., July 18, 1905. Detail: Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, Q.M. D.; Major Millard F. Waltz, Military Secretary's Dept.; Major Henry A. Reed, A.C.; Major William R. Hamilton, A.C.; Capt. Cornelius Dew. Wilcox, A.C.; Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, A.C.; Capt. Henry H. Whitney, A.C.; Capt. Leo F. Foster, A.C.; Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, A.C.; Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, M.D.; Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, A.C., judge advocate. (July 6, D.G.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following named officers will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., in time to report in person, on Aug. 15, 1905, to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, executive officer of the National Competition, for duty in connection with the National Competition, viz.: Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st Inf.; Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf.; Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, and 1st Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf. (July 12, At. D.)

The C.O., Fort Myer, Va., will send Troop H, 13th Cav., and the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, to participate in the encampment of the Maryland State Militia, at Belair, Md., from Aug. 7 to 13, 1905, inclusive. The troops will march going and returning, and will start so as to reach Belair not later than August 6. (July 14, D.E.)

The following named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Q.M.D.: Capt. John B. McDonald, 3d Cav.; Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, A.C. Cap-

tain McDonald will take station at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and assume charge of construction work at that post. Captain Kelton will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to Major Clarence P. Townsley, A.C., constructing Q.M., for duty as his assistant. Major Townsley will remain on duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Monroe with station at that post, until Sept. 1, 1905. (July 17, W.D.)

The fact of qualification as expert riflemen of the following named enlisted men is hereby announced:

Fort Brady, Mich.—Co. B, 1st Inf.: Pvt. Hoyt J. Hewell, Sergt. Frank D. Powell, Pvt. Forrest F. Bartych, Pvt. Everett Pecure, Sergt. Victor C. Mathews, Pvt. Ivan M. Waldron.

Fort Wayne, Mich.—Co. E, 1st Inf.: Pvt. Albert C. Bertel, 1st Sergt. John M. Baisey, Pvt. Henry E. Bradley, Pvt. Adolphe D. Dumas, Pvt. Fred Elander, Co. F, 1st Inf.: Pvt. Hubert J. Brady, Sergt. Ora B. Gilbert, Co. G, 1st Inf.: 1st Sergt. George B. Stutzman, Sergt. Christian Seiler. (July 6, D. Lakes.)

The C.O., post of San Juan, P.R., will send the following named officers and enlisted men who are either distinguished marksmen, or have been selected as representative competitors of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry in the Division Infantry Competition, on the steamer Ponce leaving this port about July 4, 1905, under command of Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to Brooklyn, N.Y., and from there to Fort Niagara, N.Y.: Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, 1st Lieut. R. H. Pollock, Jr., and Color Sergt. Julio R. Capifall, P.R.P.R. of Inf.; 1st Sergt. Francisco Agostini, Co. B; 1st Sergt. George W. Hartley, Co. E; 1st Sergt. Ramon G. Clinton, Co. G; Q.M. Sergt. Francisco Maldonado, Co. H; Sergt. Ramon Aiers, Co. C; Sergt. Damian Monserrat, Co. D; Corpl. M. Alvarado, Co. F; Corpl. Evaristo Correa, Co. A; Pvt. Pedro Rivera, Co. B. (June 24, D.P.R.)

The following named officers will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., in time to report in person, on Aug. 15, 1905, to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, military secretary, executive officer of the National Competition, for duty in connection with the National Competition, viz.: Major William H. Allaire, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., aide-de-camp, and 2d Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, 8th Inf. (July 18, At. Div.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of veterinarians are ordered: Veterinarian Lester E. Willoughby, A.C., upon the completion of his duties with the 2d Provisional Regiment, Field Art., will proceed to Fort Riley for duty in the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers and with the Field Artillery batteries at Fort Riley for a period of one year, relieving Veterinarian Richard H. Power, A.C. Veterinarian Power will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with the 2d Battalion, Field Art. Veterinarian Charles H. Jewell, 13th Cav., upon his arrival in San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty at the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers for a period of one year, relieving Veterinarian John H. Gould, 11th Cav., who will join his regiment. (July 18, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. George Burpo, Fort Standish, Mass., will be sent to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty. (July 19, W.D.)

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The following named officers are assigned to duty in the United States transport service, with station at San Francisco, Cal., under the orders of the Quartermaster General of the Army: Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, Verling K. Hart, Frank J. Morrow, Wendell L. Simpson, Arthur Cranston, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Art. Corps; Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Sig. Corps.

The following named officers are assigned to duty in the United States transport service, with station at Manila, Philippine Islands: 1st Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf.; Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav.; Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav.; James S. Butler, Sig. Corps. The following named officers of the Medical Department and contract surgeons are assigned to duty in the United States transport service, with stations at San Francisco, Cal.: 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Rich, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. James B. Ferguson, Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, Contract Surg. Harold L. Coffin. (July 18, W.D.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORD—Sailed from Manila July 15 for San Francisco, with 17th Infantry and 3d Squadron of 13th Cavalry.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Seattle May 25.

DIX—Arrived at Seattle June 27.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Left San Francisco for Manila June 30 with 3d Squadron, 7th Cav.; 1st Squadron, 8th Cavalry; Cos. A and B, 1st Battalion Engineers; Cos. L and M, 10th Inf., and headquarters and band of 7th Cavalry.

SEWARD—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila June 26. To sail for San Francisco Aug. 15.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco July 19. To sail for Manila Aug. 5.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—Sailed from Manila June 19 for San Francisco.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., July 17, 1905.

Among the most important improvements to the garrison that have been made in many years, is the extension of the drill grounds. The grounds used at present are so small that it has been impracticable for more than two squadrons of Cavalry to use them at the same time, and the drill hours have been divided between the Cavalry and Field Artillery. It is with the greatest delight that the officers and men now see one hundred and ninety acres of land being rapidly cleared and prepared for drill exercises. With such an addition ample room will be had for regimental maneuvers, and all extended order formations, giving a thorough knowledge of the strength of a regiment, and its movements in action. The 15th is the only regiment of Cavalry in the United States stationed together.

Among the details which the troops of this command will participate in are the following: Aug. 16, dedication of Ethan Allen tower; Oct. 1, two squadrons of Cavalry, the band, and the 12th Battalion, Field Art., will march to Montpelier, for duty in connection with the centennial exercises at the State capital. Troop G, 15th Cav., commanded by 1st Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, with 2d Lieut. Victor S. Foster as subaltern, will leave the garrison the first week of September to be gone a month. They will attend the fairs at Bratton, St. Johnsbury, and Bratleboro. The 27th Battery, Field Art., the last week in September, will proceed to Springfield by marching for duty at the fair in that town. Troop C and the 23d Battery, en route to this post from Westfield, are expected to arrive on the 25th.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel and Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Bowman left last week for Buffalo, N.Y. At this point Mrs. Pickel will leave the lieutenant and go to her home in Detroit, Mich., to visit her parents. Mrs. Bowman will remain in Buffalo, the guest of Lieutenant Bowman's parents, and the two officers will proceed to Fort Niagara, for duty with the department rifle and pistol competition.

Troop G, 15th Cav., Lieut. Sam Van Leer, gave a special exhibition drill last week for the benefit of a large number of druggists who were in the garrison on a visit. The 15th Cavalry band furnished music.

Capt. William T. Johnston will leave in a few days to become the assistant of the military secretary of the Department of the East. Captain Johnston has been in command of Troop G, 15th Cav., since June 10, 1901, and his work has brought it to the highest perfection. It was selected on account of its efficiency to represent the regiment at the military tournament, New York city, last

May. Captain Johnston leaves with the best wishes of the regiment, who feel that future honors and distinctions which will surely come to him will be well deserved. He will be accompanied by his wife and her sister, Miss Grace Russell, who has for a long time been one of the most attractive young ladies of the garrison.

The marriage of Mr. Carlos C. Van Leer, of Washington, has been announced. Mr. Van Leer is a brother of Lieut. Sam Van Leer, 15th Cav. Miss Harriet Draper, his future bride, is at present visiting relatives at Haddam, Kas. Mr. Van Leer will join her there, and the marriage will take place on Aug. 23. Mr. Van Leer was a captain in the 1st Tennessee Volunteer Infantry during the recent war.

Mrs. Charles M. Bunker entertained informally last week a few of her young lady and officer friends of the garrison, in honor of her guest, Miss Wayne from Savannah, Ga. Miss Hoyle, Captain Kirkpatrick, Lieutenants Patterson and Overton were present and a pleasant evening was passed. Col. and Mrs. Wallace with their guests, Gen. and Mrs. Frank, Lieut. F. A. Ruggles and his mother, Mrs. Ruggles, were delightfully entertained last week by Capt. and Mrs. McNamee. Mrs. McNamee is expecting Bryning McNamee from St. Louis about the last of the month. He will remain at her home for some time on a visit.

The hop last Saturday evening was a little more elaborate than usual, and an exceptionally pleasant evening was enjoyed. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Barnhardt, Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Burnett. The guests were received by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Tremaine. The hall was tastefully decorated and comfortably ventilated for warm weather. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished music.

Capt. James A. Ryan entertained in his quarters last Saturday evening, some of the bachelor officers. Lieutenants Reagan, Cameron and Foster were present to enjoy his hospitality. Lieutenant Reagan arrived here a month ago, from the 12th Cavalry, and is making many warm friends. Senator Foster, the two Misses Foster and their guests, Miss Howland, of Boston, and Miss Reed, of Pittsburgh, were the guests of Captain Ryan Saturday evening. They attended the usual hop, and enjoyed a great deal of attention during the evening.

Mrs. Conklin has with her for the month of July Mrs. Hoyle and her daughter, Miss Marion, from New York city. Capt. George E. Holden, paymaster, arrived in Burlington last week, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Holden. Mr. Holden also has as his guests Misses Elsie and Emma Constance. Captain Holden went to Boston last Sunday, but will return for a few days, later. Lieut. J. Hannibal Holden's wife is visiting her mother, Mrs. W. K. Walker, of Burlington. Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, went to Plymouth, Mass., last Friday afternoon.

Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck and Miss Theodora Peck are visiting at Isle of Shoals, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., are expected to visit Burlington as the guests of Mrs. Andrews's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Germon Graves, some time during the month of August. Miss Marguerite B. Larrabee, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Robbins, arrived at the post last Wednesday night from Louisville, Ky., where she has been attending school. Miss Anna Phelps, of Ohio, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Gayle.

Chaplain Brander, his mother, Mrs. Brander, and his brother Mr. James Brander, returned from Montreal last week, where they have been visiting a few days. Mr. James Brander returned to his home last Saturday afternoon. Senator Foster and his guests from Burlington were in that garrison last week to see guard mounting, and were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Wallace during their short stay. Mrs. Walker is expecting her cousin, Miss Grace Whitman, from Boston, to arrive in a few days as her guest.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 16, 1905.

The officers of the garrison met on Friday and organized a post club, electing Col. O. J. Sweet president; Lieut. Col. W. L. Pitcher, vice-president, and Lieut. L. D. Gasser, secretary and treasurer. Besides these officers a board of five directors were elected, one from each branch of the Service at the post.

Post Q.M. Sergt. A. K. Kratzke, on duty here for three years, has been ordered to the Philippines and Mrs. Kratzke will leave shortly for her home in Pennsylvania. Lieut. and Mrs. Elvid Hunt, 28th Inf., returned this week from their bridal trip. The regular weekly hop was held on Wednesday, and large numbers of visiting young ladies and people from the twin cities were present. Mrs. Bunting is the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. B. Frick. Mrs. Frick entertained at cards on Monday.

Mrs. Lawler, of Virginia avenue, St. Paul, gave a luncheon on Thursday in honor of Miss Ethel Allen and Miss Ruth Ridgway of the post. Miss Morgan, of Minnesota, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. Moreno, of the Infantry post. Miss K. Maud Clum is visiting in the Infantry post.

Mrs. Thomas Ridgway gave a delightful hop supper on Wednesday night. Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley and Pollett Bradley were visitors at the post on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. G. Mortimer, of the Artillery post, gave a card party on Thursday night in honor of the Misses Mortimer, of Georgetown, D.C. Miss Edwards won first prize; Miss Wilcox, the booby. Lieut. L. O. Matthews first gentlemen's prize and Lieut. A. M. Hall the booby. Mrs. J. H. Parker, of the Infantry post, gave a beautiful Japanese luncheon and bridge party on Friday, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Elliott, of Chicago. Mrs. Rhodes won first prize, Mrs. O'Connell the second.

Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, accompanied by Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, and other city and State officials visited the post on Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur, of the Infantry garrison entertained last week in honor of their guest, Miss Wilcox, of Berkeley, Cal. Mrs. A. Moreno entertained at dinner on Thursday night in honor of her guests, Miss Field and Miss Morgan. Miss Drew is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Hedekin, of the Cavalry.

The target range is still not used on account of high water in the Minnesota river.

The Merchants' National Bank baseball team and the post team played a fine game of ball on the post grounds yesterday afternoon, the bank team winning by a score of 4 to 3. Game very exciting and largely attended by post and town people.

FORT JAY.

Governors Island, N.Y., July 19, 1905.

Since the last notes from the post were published Gen. and Mrs. Grant have moved into their new home on the island, and they are now taking a prominent part in the social life of the garrison.

On Monday afternoon, from five until seven, on July 17, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Grant. The house and the large-screened porch were prettily decorated with ferns and palms. Mrs. Heistand, sister of Col. and Mrs. Heistand, who is a guest of the Heistands, served ices and was assisted by Mrs. J. P. Wade. Although the afternoon had been very warm, nearly all the officers and ladies of the garrison were present, and all had a delightful time.

On Tuesday evening, July 18, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson entertained in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Grant. Those present were Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Kern, Col. and Mrs. Heistand, Major and Mrs. Burr and Miss Smith, of Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bracken have returned from Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Bracken has been attending the Infantry and Cavalry School during the past year.

A reception in honor of Mrs. John R. Walker, sister of Senator Cockrell and Vice-President General of the

D.A.R. from the State of Missouri, was given by Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Walker from 9 to 11 on Wednesday evening, July 12. Several musical selections were rendered, and among those who took part were Mrs. E. M. Johnson, Miss Kolbe, Miss Smith, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Hobbs, of the garrison, who sang, and Mrs. Heistand recited a little girl's conversation with "her big sister's beau." Miss Smith, daughter of Col. F. A. Smith, served punch, and Miss Walker was assisted by the Misses Howard, Weaver, Gale and Hobbs in serving ices. The house was prettily decorated with palms and flowers.

Col. and Mrs. F. A. Smith and their daughter, Miss Smith, were the guests of friends at the Larchmont regatta on Tuesday and Wednesday of the past week.

Major and Mrs. Burr, of Washington Barracks, are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Grant.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant entertained at dinner Sunday evening, July 16. Among those present were Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan, Major and Mrs. Burr, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Colonel Mills and the captain of the Italian cruiser now visiting in the harbor.

On Friday evening, July 14, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Johnson entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Smith, of Detroit, Mich. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins, Lieutenant Bracken and Mr. Hagemeier, of New York city.

Mrs. Bobbs, of Indianapolis, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. K. Miller.

Lieuts. S. W. Anding, A. L. Bump and Charles A. Dravo, all of the 8th Infantry, are at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., July 16, 1905.

Last Saturday evening Capt. John W. Furlong entertained at a stag dinner, the guests being General Biddle, Col. William Stanton, Major G. K. Hunter, Major B. H. Cheever, Capt. G. H. Sands, Capt. G. L. Byram, Capt. James A. Cole, Lieut. D. H. Biddle and Lieut. B. A. Read. Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg entertained Miss Sands and Lieut. James S. Jones at supper.

The Ladies' Reading Club meeting was held at Mrs. Stanton's on Tuesday, and a very enjoyable time was spent by all. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. John W. Furlong entertained at cards, in honor of Mrs. Turner, sr., the other guests being, Mrs. Parham, Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. Heiberg, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Freeland, sr., Mrs. Freeland and Mrs. Weaver.

Saturday afternoon Miss Julia Biddle, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Biddle, was baptized in the post chapel. Afterwards ice-cream and cake were served at the home of Miss Biddle. The usual weekly hop was held on Saturday evening in the post hall and was very well attended and enjoyed by all. Before the hop Col. and Mrs. Stanton entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. James A. Cole and Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg entertained at dinner in honor of their guest, Miss Fylpaa, the other guests being Miss Sturtevant, Lieut. John G. Winter and Lieut. Oscar Foley.

Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Lott entertained the entire garrison at cards. The prizes were very pretty and were carried off by Mrs. Furlong, Lieut. W. S. Carter, Mrs. Cheever, Lieut. J. S. Jones, Mrs. Turner, sr., and Capt. E. R. Heiberg.

On Thursday, Mrs. Mercer and the Misses Mercer arrived at this post to spend the summer with Mrs. A. G. Lott, daughter of Mrs. Mercer. The same day Miss Sturtevant arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, to be the guest of Mrs. John W. Furlong for a few months. Mr. Walter Bellnap, who arrived from Louisville, Ky., Friday is the guest of Lieut. W. O. Reed. On Saturday Miss Jones, sister of Lieut. J. S. Jones, arrived to be the guest of Miss Sands.

During the past week quite a good deal of tennis has been played. On Sunday two games of baseball were played, in the morning between C and F troops, and in the afternoon between A and H troops. Not so much interest is taken in the troop games now as a post team has been organized, which left on Saturday evening for Hot Springs, where they played one game on Sunday and one on Monday.

On Wednesday the small daughter of Sergeant Thoned, (1st squadron sergeant major), was baptized in the post by the soldiers on Wednesday evening. A number of Indians were camped near the post last week, and on several evenings pleased the people of the post by giving a dance.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 18, 1905.

A very deplorable affair occurred last week when Private Rock, of Co. E, 27th Inf., committed suicide, after a quarrel with his wife. The funeral took place last Saturday, the body being interred in the post cemetery.

Mrs. Rice, the wife of the post chaplain, fell down stairs last week and bruised herself quite severely. Mrs. Merriam, who has been visiting friends in Minnesota, returned last week. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. Halleck. Mrs. Whelan is staying with Mrs. Whittall while her husband, Lieutenant Whelan, is here for the rifle competition.

The regular monthly field day was held Monday, but owing to the excessive heat there was less interest manifested than usual.

The ball game last Sunday was between the post team and the Postime Club from Chicago, and resulted in a victory for the post team by a score of 10 to 4.

Mrs. Newcomb gave a reception last Monday for Miss Bates, who is an old school friend of Miss Newcomb. Capt. C. E. Marrow, Med. Dept., who has been away on sick leave for several months, returned for duty last week. Mrs. Grace left last week for a visit at her home in New York State. Guests at the hop last week were Miss H. L. Schuler of Columbus, O., and Miss Hillman and Miss H. L. from Evanston, Lieut. and Mrs. K. L. Pepper are entertaining Mrs. Pierson and Miss Mann, from Texas.

A new system of guard has been inaugurated at the post, which consists of a whole company which patrols the post for twenty-four hours. One of the Chicago papers facetiously alluded to this fact, saying that the garrison had been placed on a war footing as a protection against tramps. Considering the fact that it takes about three hours of steady walking to make one patrol of the reservation it certainly should harden all those taking part in it.

Lieut. H. B. Hackett, 27th Inf., received a telegram last week announcing the death of his father. Mr. Hackett had been on a business trip to the West and was on his way home when he was stricken with paralysis on the train and died in a few minutes. Lieutenant Hackett immediately started for the west and brought the body home to Philadelphia.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT AT FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, O.T., July 17, 1905.

Owing to the fact that the assembling of the six batteries of Field Artillery at this place to form the 2d Provisional Regiment was not a certainty until about the middle of July and the batteries were ordered to report here on June 30, some little difficulty was experienced in getting the supplies needed to make the troops comfortable. Requests for material were made as soon as the first officers competent to make such requests arrived, but owing to various circumstances there were a number of preliminaries to be gone through before allotments were made to purchase the material.

The lumber for the tent floors has arrived and the artificers of the batteries are making the floors, and in a few days the tents of the entire command will be floored

and bath-houses and kitchens constructed. Estimates have gone forward, made by the regimental quartermaster, Capt. Ira A. Haynes, Art. Corps, for a supply of piping and fixtures to pipe water to the camp from the mains of the post of Fort Sill. All of the new equipment has arrived and the guns have been mounted, and a small amount of battery drill will have to be done before they can proceed to battalion and regimental drill.

Colonel Howe has been informed that the necessary material to construct the temporary telephone and telegraph lines, buzzer stations, etc., for the system of fire control has been ordered shipped here for use by the regiment.

Capt. Charles F. Parker, Regimental Signal Officer, left last Tuesday for Fort Riley, where he will observe the system of fire control in vogue there as applied to the 7th Battery, Field Art., which has been furnished men and material by the Signal Corps of the Army. It may be that a detachment of Signal Corps men will be ordered here for duty with the regiment.

All the ammunition for the regiment has been here for some days and has been distributed to the several batteries and will be placed in the caissons until used. Several batteries of the command are badly hampered by shortage of men, but advices have been received stating that as soon as recruits are available they will be sent for assignment to the batteries here. Horses for the staff of the regiment have been ordered supplied from the Cavalry horses left at Fort Sill by the 8th Cavalry on their departure from the post for the Philippines.

Contract Surgeon Shellenberger, Hospital Sergeant Bishop, and one private of the Hospital Corps have arrived here for duty, and as they supplement the detachment of the Hospital Corps at Fort Sill that hospital is being used for the treatment of the sick of the command. Lieutenant Roberts, Med. Dept., post surgeon of Fort Sill, is also surgeon of the regiment.

Fort Sill, usually a very dry place, passed through a period of very rainy weather the past two weeks; the weather at this time is pleasant, but very hot during the day. The nights, however, are very cool and blankets are very necessary for comfort.

Practice marches of four or five days are contemplated by Colonel Howe, the regimental commander, for the entire regiment. Marches for a longer period could hardly be taken with the present supply of transportation, which is very limited. It is not expected that any target practice will take place until after the arrival of the Signal property and the return of Captain Parker from Fort Riley.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 19, 1905.

The temperature has been torrid for the past few days, but in spite of it the summer hops are well attended. The participants vary, but the number remains about the same. Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Gordon have been hostesses at recent hops. The following have been among the dancers: The Misses Hughes, Miss Bruce, Miss Hager, Miss Belknap, the Misses McLeary, the Misses Mitchell, the Misses Page, Misses Sadie Murray, Carrie, Dameron, Elliott, Ovenshine, Gordon, Crane, Branden, Clagett, Matlie, Brown, Williams and many others.

Mrs. Edgerton and her daughter, Miss Gladys, have been spending a week at the post as guests at the hotel. The work of tearing down the quarters along officers' row has been progressing rapidly during the past week; the set recently vacated by Dr. Oliver will be included in the list.

Colonel Echols left the post last week. He will sail for Europe shortly, having been detached by the Superintendent to make a tour of observation and study abroad for one year.

The sympathy of the entire garrison has gone out to Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smith during the past week. The announcement of the death of their promising little son, George, on Saturday afternoon, came with the force of a sudden shock, as his illness of a few days had not been thought serious. Little George was a universal favorite and in his short life of less than three years had endeared himself to all who knew him. Gen. and Mrs. Davis came from Washington to attend the funeral services, which were conducted by Rev. Dr. W. R. Thomas (rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Highland Falls), at the cadet chapel on Monday morning at ten o'clock. The cadet choir and congregation joined in singing the hymns. Captains Andrews, Coe, Miller and Lieutenant Wesson were the pall bearers. The interment was made at the post cemetery. A profusion of exquisite flowers, which covered the casket rail and the little casket at the chapel, were subsequently placed to mark the tiny grave at the cemetery.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 19, 1905.

Mr. Henry Davis, son of Capt. Henry Davis, who has been in New York for some time, returned to the post on Saturday morning. Lieut. James Totten has gone North for a short trip.

Major Clarence O. Townsley, the post quartermaster, who has been recently promoted, will be transferred to another post about September or later. Vast improvements and a great amount of work have been accomplished since Major Townsley has been quartermaster at the post.

The Cape Charles baseball team was defeated by the Artillery school nine at Fort Monroe in probably the fastest game of the season on Saturday afternoon, by a score of 1 to 0.

At a stag dinner on Saturday evening at the Armstrong home, near Hampton, Va., which was thought to have been given to celebrate the return from England of Richard Armstrong, the announcement was made of the engagement of Mathew C. Armstrong, sec. 1 son of General Armstrong, to Miss Grace Taylor, of Boston, Mass. The announcement was made in a graceful speech by Joseph A. Massie, of Newport. A future husband, Miss Taylor is the daughter of Charles W. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, one of the leading dailies of New England. Richard Armstrong, in whose honor the dinner was supposedly given, reached home this morning, having gone abroad on the yacht Endymion of the New York Yacht Club, one of the vessels in the recent trans-Atlantic yacht race.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 15, 1905.

Mrs. Nixon, wife of Capt. Courtland Nixon, Q.M., gave a very pretty dinner last Monday. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Wilson and Capt. J. W. Craig.

Work has been resumed on the bandstand and it is rapidly nearing completion. When finished it will add very much to the appearance of the post.

Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee and Lieut. R. M. Beck are here taking their examination for promotion. Dr. and Mrs. Wall spent Wednesday evening on Lookout Mountain with Mrs. Bach, wife of Lieut. C. A. Bach, 7th Cav. Mrs. Bach expects to join Lieutenant Bach in the Philippines in the early fall.

Capt. J. W. Craig left Friday evening on a month's leave, which he will spend in Alabama and Texas. Mrs. Craig, who is visiting in San Antonio, will return to the post with Captain Craig.

Contract Surgeon and Mrs. Wall leave this week for Fort Tremont, where Dr. Wall has been ordered for temporary duty. They were entertained at luncheon on Thursday by Dr. and Mrs. Wilson and at dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Stott.

Katherine, the baby daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. James Rhea, 7th Cav., died at Catonsville Springs Wednesday of cholera infantum.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES & SUPPLIES



BOWLING ALLEYS
SOLD ON EASY TERMS TO

U.S. ARMY & NAVY COMMANDS
CATALOGUES FREE

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE COLLENDER CO.
NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI
DEPARTMENT A AND N.
263 WABASH AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

International Banking Corporation
Capital and Surplus, \$7,897,391.

Branches in the Orient, London, Mexico and Panama
Depository for the U. S. in China and the Philippines.
2½ per cent interest allowed on drawing accounts.
3½ and 4 per cent on fixed deposits for 6 and 12 months.
Washington Branch - 1415 G St., N. W.

Ætna Banking & Trust Co.
1222 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. AUGUSTUS HEINZE, Pres. A. B. CLEMENTS, Cashier

OUR banking by mail system, covered by U. S. Patent, commends itself specially to Army and Navy as the most convenient system devised for safely transmitting funds.

Pays 4 per cent. interest on savings deposits

ESTABLISHED 1883.

CRANE, PARRIS & CO., BANKERS

604 14th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Deposits, Exchange, Collections.

Particular attention given to Investments, Correspondence invited. Orders executed on all principal markets.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CAVALRY, ordered to Philippines before Dec. 15, 1905, will transfer with any first lieutenant in States for cash consideration. Hurry. Care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

WANTED—Captain U.S. Army wishes to borrow \$2,000 immediately. Security, Life Insurance Policy. Address Capt. Poor, Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY, about 100 on list, desires transfer to **CAVALRY**. Address E. Q. V., care Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

GEORGE A. & WILLIAM B. KING

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys for Colonel Stephen C. Mills in the test case recently decided, involving the calculation of foreign service increase of pay.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

THE M. M. M. CO., of 511 14th St., Washington, D. C., is the first and only company in existence that has successfully cleaned Government Ships, Barracks and other buildings of Vermin of all kinds. All Bureaus approve requisitions for its services. Recommended by the Army, Navy and R. C. S. Write for information.

"Army and Navy Preparatory School."

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 13th and Princeton Sts., Washington, D.C.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Capt. HOLLIS C. CLARK, U.S.A., Asst. Secretary and Treasurer, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

NATIONAL SOCIETY

ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

GENERAL WILDER S. METCALF, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines, Army or Navy prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$6.00. For information address T. E. Duncan, National Secretary, 1812 E. 33d St., Kansas City, Mo.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
Chestnut St. West of Broad,
PHILADELPHIA.

UNIFORMS and ACCOUTREMENTS

for Officers of the

ARMY, NAVY and MARINE CORPS.

FOUNDED 1824 BY JACOB REED.

H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

6 DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER \$12
REAL WORTH.....\$18

1147 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

on short notice to Army and Navy
Officers anywhere, active or retired.
Call or write for full particulars

LOUIS SILVERMAN

PRIVATE BANKER, Established 1882.
140 Nassau Street, New York City.

MAKAROFF

GENUINE RUSSIAN CIGARETTES

are just a little better than you have imagined cigarettes could be. Made in five brands. Each brand in three sizes, \$1.00 to \$6.00 a hundred. Send for price list and a bit of real information about cigarettes. Money returned on any purchase which is unsatisfactory.

JAMES HOWARD KEHLER,

854 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.




New York Bottling Co.
TRADE MARK
GINGER ALE, SARSAPARILLA, CLUB SODA, ETC.
514-516-518-520 W. 36th ST., N.Y. U.S.A.

In connection with the revision by the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Army Court-Martial Manual, an interesting question came up this week relative to the proper uniform that should now be worn by members of courts-martial and by the witnesses. The latest uniform order prescribes the dress uniform for court-martial duty. The manual for courts-martial goes more into detail and prescribes the uniform for the accused and the witnesses. The Judge Advocate General asked the General Staff for a decision on the uniform matter in view of the change from full dress to dress uniform for members of courts. In view of the fact that some companies have not the dress uniform—for instance those serving in the Philippines—it has been recommended by the General Staff that the uniform order be amended so as to prescribe the service uniform instead of the dress, for such commands, for court-martial duty. In other words the uniform of the garrison will be worn by members of courts-martial. It was considered by the General Staff that the accused and the witnesses should appear in the same uniform at the court, witnesses with side arms and the accused without. The Judge Advocate General was so informed.

The General Staff has concurred in the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance of the Army that a change be made in the method of carrying the first aid packet by enlisted men who wear leather waist belts instead of the woven belts. An order will be issued, with the approval of the Chief of Staff, directing that commanding officers of organizations have two holes punched in the leather belts in which the hooks of the first aid pouch may be engaged in the same way as is done in the woven belts.

The First Division of the General Staff is at work on new manuals of the saber and of the bayonet. The new manuals are necessary because of the recent adoption of a new saber for the Army and because of the added importance that has been given the bayonet through the efficient work performed by it in the hands of the Japanese troops in the war in the Far East. The new manuals will be made as simple as possible. All fancy work with the saber and the bayonet, such as is incorporated in the old manuals, will be eliminated—only those movements which are deemed essential for the efficient handling of the weapons will be given.



ARMSTRONG
Full Dress Uniforms

Have the real Military Make, Set, Shape, Style and Military Build.
The best made Uniforms in the United States.
Made by our experienced Military Tailors, in our own shops. We make Uniforms only. No civil work.

Armstrong Full Dress Caps
Our own make, the lightest and best made Caps in the country. Send for catalogue and sample cloths.
We invite officers to call when passing through Chicago.

E. A. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.
ARMY OUTFITTERS
315 to 321 Wabash Ave., Chicago
Opposite Auditorium Cor. Congress St.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1883.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

Cable address: Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

SECRETARY TAFT'S SCHOOL FOR STATESMEN.

Secretary Taft lingered long enough on the Pacific coast to represent his views upon the Chinese exclusion and other subjects for the benefit of the Californians. It is significant that what the Secretary said on behalf of a more liberal treatment of the Celestials, at the banquet given to him and his party by the merchants of San Francisco at the Palace Hotel, was received with very general and hearty applause from a representative body of merchants. Not so, however, with the Secretary's argument on behalf of the Panama Canal. The Pacific coast people do not "enthus" at all over that project. Turning the tide of travel across the Isthmus, instead of across the Continent, will, as the Californians believe, transform San Francisco into a way station. It can hardly be so bad as this, for when Europe seeks its shortest passage to the East by way of the American continent there should be business enough for all, and the direct travel between the Pacific coast and the Orient will yearly grow in importance; that is, provided sand lot theories concerning the treatment of the Chinese and Japanese do not prevail.

Another subject upon which the traveling statesmen had an opportunity to express themselves en route was that of our relations to the Philippines. At Berkeley, Cal., where a reception was given to the traveling party by the officers and students of the University of California, there was a lively contest of wits between the three Congressmen who, with President Wheeler, of the University, and Secretary Taft, furnished the intellectual feast for the occasion. Judge De Armond, of Missouri, presented his well known views on the subject of the Philippines, in a speech which gave a fine illustration of the felicity and freedom of expression characterizing his scholarly arguments on public questions. He was followed by Representatives Payne, of New York, and Grosvenor, of Ohio, who in a semi-humorous argument answered the Missourian.

In reply to the complaint that the conquest of the Philippines was an attempt to "project" ourselves into the concerns of other people, wholly contrary to the spirit of our American institutions, General Grosvenor showed that the spread of these institutions from the Atlantic to the Pacific has been the result of a series of projections into the affairs of other people, such as Judge De Armond and his school complain of. We projected ourselves into the affairs of the Indians when we established our colonies on this continent; we projected ourselves into the affairs of the natives and the Spanish and French settler of Florida and the Mississippi territory when we took possession of them by purchase; and we certainly projected ourselves into the affairs of Mexico when we wrested California from her; and into those of Alaska when we planted our flag on the shores of that frozen peninsula.

It might, perhaps, have been more exact if, instead of saying that we had "projected" ourselves into the affairs of these several people, Congressman de Armond had said that, through force of circumstances, we had found ourselves interjected into the affairs of the foreigner, and without prevision on our part. This is certainly true in every case except that of Mexico and it may be said of the United States that, instead of seeking greatness it has had greatness thrust upon it. Columbus was not seeking a new continent, but a shorter passage to the Indies when he added this new domain to the world's possessions. The Puritans did not come here with any idea of establishing an empire, but that they might have unrestricted liberty of worship for themselves—and deprive those who did not agree with them of the

same privilege, banishing Baptists and Quakers—and thus we have continued from that day to this to work out our "manifest destiny," without taking much thought for the morrow or laying any grand plans for the future. The one formulated scheme of statesmanlike proportions, which has concerned the American continent, that for establishing a confederacy which should include not only the Southern States but Mexico and adjoining territory, came to naught and when we look back and consider what were its chances of success it is hard to see why it did not succeed, except that "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

The annexation of Hawaii and the control of the Philippines constitute another stage in our advance. It is useless to struggle against our destiny and none of those who view with a reasonable and wholly pardonable apprehension, which excites our full sympathy, the extension of our authority over the islands of the Pacific has been able to offer anything more than the crudest possible suggestion as to a line of action different from that which seems to be forced upon us. Would it not seem to be wise, then, for all to unite in seeing how we can make the best of a bad situation? The assertion of abstract ideas of "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people" in their application to an alien population not fitted to understand them, is ominous of mischief. Have the application of these ideas to our own people been in all respects such a brilliant success that we can trust ourselves to them for the guidance of a people trained in the Oriental ideas of government by despotic authority? Perhaps the visiting statesmen may conclude that the liberties of the Filipino people are as safe in the hands of the Army as in those of the subtle and self-seeking native politicians who are likely to have control under any system of popular government for the islands. Secretary Taft's "specially conducted party" is a school for American statesmen and it is to be hoped that he will find his pupils apt to learn; bringing home with them new ideas of the extent to which American methods must be modified to meet unaccustomed conditions.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

We publish elsewhere in this issue the new Instruction Order of the War Department, which revises most completely G.O. No. 115, 1904. The new order is the outcome of much hard work and careful study on the part of the Third Division of the General Staff of the Army, and it is believed will be eminently more satisfactory to the Army than orders of the past on the same subject. G.O. No. 115, dated June 27, 1904, and the system of military education prescribed by it, have been in vogue for one complete school term, and while there can be no doubt that the general scheme of instruction has been successful, many questions of interpretation and expediency have arisen during the year. Eighty-four memorandum reports on the subject of military education have been submitted by the Third Division of the General Staff to the Chief of Staff, in addition to many informal recommendations, and it finally became evident that a revision of the order was absolutely necessary.

Much verbiage has been eliminated in the new order, as well as unnecessary adjectives and other qualifying words. The responsibility for the military instruction of non-commissioned officers has been placed again with company commanders, where it has always been. Battalion commanders still retain special supervision, and the provision that non-commissioned officers of a battalion or post may be assembled for certain kinds of instruction has been retained in the new order. The new order provides a method for excusing non-commissioned officers of experience from the continual grind and repetition of the same subjects.

In the garrison school course neither the general scheme nor the subjects to be studied have been changed, but the number of hours of recitation have been reduced from 150 per term to ninety per term, the recitations being one each day instead of two each day. It has been found that the subjects can be completely and satisfactorily covered in this reduced time. This reduction, without impairing the efficiency of the garrison schools, meets the demands of the whole Army, and it allows more time for young officers to serve with their companies.

Officers of Field Artillery have been placed on the same footing as officers of Infantry and Cavalry. No good reason could be seen for making their garrison school course so radically different from that of other officers of the mobile army. For instance, under G.O. No. 115, officers of Field Artillery had eighty hours of recitation in hippology, and Cavalry officers had fifteen. Now they have the same—twenty-five. This proposed change was submitted to the Chief of Artillery and received his approval.

The proposed course of instruction for Engineer officers has not been changed as regards the subjects to be taken. It has been stated in more general terms and has received the approval of the Chief of Engineers.

Field Service Regulations, which were distributed too late for instruction for the last term, are temporarily placed as an additional subject for the term of the coming year.

The methods of examination have been prescribed as determined in various approved memorandum reports of the past year. Division commanders have been given authority to finally determine all questions of proficiency. Forms of certificate of proficiency have been prescribed,

a step towards uniformity. Post graduate work has been left to division commanders; in fact, as much as possible of the intimate conduct of the schools for both enlisted men and officers has been left, as far as possible, to division commanders. The regulations for the attendance of militia officers at garrison schools have been segregated, and the necessary changes made evident during the past year have been embodied.

It is considered that G.O. No. 115 was too cumbersome, and it is therefore recommended that regulations governing the special schools be published separately in order to prevent the constant amendment to so long an order.

The Board of General Officers which met in Washington this week to select a brigadier general for General Staff duty and to be president of the War College, and a lieutenant colonel to fill the General Staff vacancy caused by the relief of Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, has made its report. The board recommended that Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry be selected to succeed General Bliss as president of the War College, with Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee as an alternate selection; and selected Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, to fill the Alvord vacancy. The selection of Colonel Leach has been approved, but the selection of General Barry with General Lee as alternate has received the disapproval of the Chief of Staff, who has recommended to the Acting Secretary of War that Brig. Gen. William H. Carter be selected and made president of the War College. This action was taken by General Chaffee on July 21. In explanation of his action General Chaffee called attention to the fact that he had offered the position of president of the War College, with General Staff duty, to General Barry last May and that General Barry had refused the detail, saying that he did not consider himself qualified for such duty. Immediately upon receiving the report of the Board of General Officers this week, General Chaffee telegraphed to General Lee, asking him if he wanted the assignment. General Lee's reply was an unqualified refusal of the detail. As General Barry is in Manchuria and has already declined such duty, and because of the unwillingness of General Lee to take the assignment, the Chief of Staff has been forced to disapprove the recommendation of the board and has urgently recommended that General Carter, whom he regards as eminently well fitted for this duty, be detailed. There is no foundation for the sensational reports printed in the daily papers that there was serious trouble between General Chaffee and the members of the Board of General Officers over this assignment. The true story is given above and, as a matter of fact, General Chaffee has not even talked the matter over with the members of the board. Late on the afternoon of July 21 the Acting Secretary of War disapproved the recommendation of General Chaffee that General Carter be detailed as president of the War College, and approved the recommendation of the Board of General Officers that General Barry be so detailed.

There is excellent reason to believe that Major Gen. John C. Bates, who will succeed Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee as Chief of Staff upon the latter's retirement for age on April 14, 1906, will divide his time of service as Chief of Staff with Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who has been slated to succeed General Bates with the rank of lieutenant general and as Chief of Staff. While no definite date has been decided upon for General Bates to apply for retirement in order that General Corbin may have more time to serve as Chief of Staff, it is believed that he will only serve as such until about June 1, 1906. In the natural course of events General Bates would be placed on the retired list because of age on Aug. 26, 1906, which would only give General Corbin from that date to Sept. 15, 1906, to serve as lieutenant general and Chief of Staff. General Bates, however, of his own accord, will probably apply for retirement in June of 1906, thus dividing his time of service as ranking officer of the Army with his successor, General Corbin. Upon the retirement of General Corbin for age on Sept. 15, 1906, he will be succeeded by Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who will serve until June 2, 1909.

The Third Division of the General Staff now has before it the general proposition of drafting a comprehensive scheme for the establishment by Congress of a Military National Reserve Force. Capt. Joseph T. Dickman of that division is at work on the proposition, and before Congress convenes in the fall the War Department will have a report on this important subject upon which it will base its recommendations to Congress. The President is known to be much in favor of the establishment of a Military National Reserve, from which trained troops could be drawn in time of war. Generally speaking, it is planned that all soldiers who have served faithfully and are under a certain age limit yet to be determined may, upon the expiration of their terms of enlistment and their return to civil life, be enrolled in the Military Reserve. These men would receive a small compensation yearly for being in the Reserve and could only be forced into the Service upon the call of the President in time of war.

The new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, promises to take an unusual interest in the welfare of the Navy and will unquestionably make some

important recommendations during the coming session of Congress for the betterment of the Service. One of the questions which will come before Secretary Bonaparte in a few months is the old matter of the establishment of a naval general staff. This question has by no means died out, as many have supposed, it being generally understood that the President heartily favors such an organization for the Navy. Just how Secretary Bonaparte will stand on the matter is now problematical, but officers may rest assured that the subject will receive most exhaustive investigation at his hands and if he determines that the Navy needs a general staff he will urgently recommend it to Congress.

The General Staff has submitted a report recommending a change in the manner of wearing the sections of campaign ribbon on the Army service coat. The Acting Secretary of War recently directed a reconsideration of a former report rendered on this subject, wherein it was recommended that no change be made in the present manner of wearing these ribbons, which is to have them sewed on the coat. The Quartermaster General submitted a sample of a bar with the ribbon sewed on it, the bar to pin to the coat, and urged the adoption of this, giving as the principal reason the necessity that exists of removing the ribbon to wash the coat, rendering necessary some convenient way of replacing it on the coat. This applies particularly to the cotton khaki coat, but as the wool service coat is never washed, and the objections to any kind of a bar thought by the General Staff to be cogent, it has been recommended that no change be made so far as concerns the wool coat. A modification of the manner of attaching the bar to the coat was made, and as thus modified was recommended by the General Staff for adoption for wear on the cotton khaki coat. The bar, instead of being pinned to the coat, is attached in the same way the buttons are; that is, by shanks through eyelets permanently worked in the coat.

The Marine Corps is about 1,800 men short of its strength as authorized by the law which took effect July 1, and 600 short of its full quota as authorized prior to that date. The Commandant of the Corps has recently received letters from the commanding officers at the League Island, Boston and other navy yards, complaining that those yards did not have a sufficient number of men to perform the necessary guard duty there. In reply to such letters the Commandant of the Corps has written very fully, explaining the shortage in men and stating that no additional men can now be furnished the yards. Owing to the fact that the terms of enlistment of a large number of the four and five-year men will expire during the next few months, the corps will not begin to recover from the present shortage until the fall. Thirty new recruiting stations were opened for the Marine Corps on July 1. During June recruiting was practically stopped owing to a lack of funds, but the new appropriation becoming available on July 1, it is hoped that recruiting will progress from now on in a satisfactory manner.

The First Division of the General Staff has made a supplemental report on the kit of foot soldiers. The Chief of Staff recently directed that a member of this division visit Fort Myer, Va., and arrange in a barrack wagon or other receptacle the surplus kits for a squad, and pack fifteen of these bags in a wagon to ascertain how much space they occupy. Also, to load a wagon with what is prescribed in the Field Service Regulations (paragraph 396) to be carried in the company wagon, including the surplus kits, to ascertain definitely whether the kits can be carried. This was done by Captain Read, who first packed the fifteen bags containing 128 surplus kits in the wagon, and found they occupied twenty-six cubic feet of space. A wagon was then loaded as prescribed in paragraph 396, Field Service Regulations, including the surplus kits for 128 men, and there was found to be still some surplus space. The load weighed 2,400 pounds.

The decision of the Navy Department to retain on active duty at their present stations the officers recently placed on the retired list on their own application under the provisions of the Personnel Act, is meeting with considerable objection from the officers affected. Many of the officers thus retired declare they would not have applied for retirement had they had the slightest idea that they would be kept on active duty. The matter has been carefully considered by the Navy Department, however, and there is not the slightest disposition to change the decision to retain these officers on active duty for the present at least. Their services are needed and officers cannot be found to take their places.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department is at work on the plans for the new battleships Michigan and South Carolina. These vessels are to have a radically different design from any ship, either in the service or in course of construction. In view of a recent decision of the Navy Department that the fighting tops are useless in time of actual battle, the new vessels will be without the time-honored fighting top. The ships will be provided with a much more powerful main battery than vessels hitherto constructed. Over twenty plans for their batteries have been submitted, and will receive the careful consideration of the Department.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee on July 19 approved the new instruction order for the Army. We have been given an advance copy of this order, which we publish below. The changes made in General Orders 115, 1904, which are incorporated in this order, will be most gratefully received by the Army at large.

G.O. — WAR DEPARTMENT, JULY —, 1905.

1. The following regulations shall govern the system of military education in the Army; all orders in conflict therewith are hereby revoked.

The system of military education in the Army embraces the following: 1. The Military Academy at West Point, N.Y.; 2. Post Schools for Enlisted Men; 3. Garrison Schools for Officers.

4. Special Service Schools: (a) The Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; (b) The Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C.; (c) The School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.; (d) The School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, Fort Riley, Kas.; (e) The Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.; (f) The Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; (g) The Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5. The Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

6. The Army War College, Washington, D.C.

2. The General Staff shall exercise general supervision of the various schools above enumerated, except the Military Academy, and is charged with the duty of maintaining a complete system of military education in which each school shall perform its proper part.

POST SCHOOLS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

3. A school for the instruction of enlisted men in the common branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States, shall be established at each post under such regulations as the division commander may prescribe. Instruction shall be given under the supervision of officers by teachers detailed from the enlisted men. The number of teachers shall not exceed one to every fifteen pupils or fraction thereof. For Saturdays and Sundays and during vacation but one teacher at each school will be allowed extra-duty pay, and he will be required to care for the school books and property. A school teacher is not entitled to extra-duty pay while absent or while on pass exceeding twenty-four hours.

4. The responsibility for the military instruction of non-commissioned officers rests with the company commanders. Under such regulations as division commanders may prescribe, schools for non-commissioned officers and specially selected privates shall be established in each company of Engineers, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry not in the field. Instruction shall be conducted by the company commander, or by an officer of the company under his supervision, and shall be both theoretical and practical, by means of recitations, lectures, discussions and practical exercises. The subjects of instruction shall be drill regulations, Army regulations relating to enlisted men, minor tactics, and subjects which specially pertain to the duties of non-commissioned officers of the arm of the Service to which they belong. Care shall be taken to instruct non-commissioned officers in the history and achievements in war of the company and regiment to which they belong. When practicable, elementary instruction in the Spanish language shall also be given.

5. Upon the written recommendation of company commanders, made prior to the beginning of the school term and approved by battalion and post commanders, non-commissioned officers who have satisfactorily completed the recitation course in any subject may be excused from recitations in that subject during that term.

6. The schools of non-commissioned officers shall be under the special supervision of battalion commanders and the general control of post commanders. For the purpose of lectures and practical exercises the non-commissioned officers of battalions or of posts may be assembled for instruction by specially designated officers. The division commander shall have the general supervision of post schools. They will be inspected under his orders, and a report of their condition and progress shall form a part of his annual report.

GARRISON SCHOOLS FOR OFFICERS.

7. Schools for the instruction of officers shall be established at all military posts. Post commanders, subject to the supervision of division commanders, shall have immediate charge of the instruction, and, in order to facilitate the work of inspection, shall cause detailed records to be kept of the operation of the schools.

8. The annual term of theoretical instruction shall aggregate ninety school days, between Nov. 1 and the 31st day of the following March. One hour a day, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be devoted to recitations.

9. Instructors shall ordinarily be taken from the field officers and captains of over ten years' service; but failing a sufficient number of these, post commanders shall detail such other officers as possess fitness for such duties. Instructors of the latter class shall be excused from recitations during the school term, but shall be required to take examinations in all subjects, except the ones in which they have acted as instructors. Whenever in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph it becomes necessary to detail as instructor an officer junior in rank to those under instruction, he shall, while in the execution of his duty as such, be given the respect due his position. The post surgeon shall be the instructor in military hygiene.

10. The officers from whom recitations are required, and who will take the complete course, shall include captains of the line of less than ten years' service as commissioned officers, and all lieutenants, with the exceptions hereinafter noted; but the course, once begun, must be finished, regardless of the officer's length of service. The classes shall also include such militia officers as may be authorized to attend the garrison schools.

11. Graduates of any of the special service schools shall be excused from recitations and examinations in subjects successfully completed by them in any one of such schools; but they shall not be excused from the practical part of any course.

12. Classes shall not ordinarily be divided into sections; but when they are so large as to make such division advisable the officers shall be assigned to sections according to rank.

13. The division commander shall satisfy himself, through inspection by officers of his staff, that the instruction in garrison schools is efficiently conducted, and shall recommend needed changes.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY:

14. The course of instruction, in three terms, for officers of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery, shall be both theoretical and practical and shall include:

(a) Theoretical.
Recitations in the prescribed manuals or authorized text-books: 1. Army Regulations, excepting Articles 50, 52 and 77-82, inclusive; 2. Manual of Guard Duty; 3. Field Service Regulations; 4. Drill Regulations, of the arm; 5. Firing Regulations for Small Arms; 6. Tactics; 7. Military Law; 8. International Law; 9. Field Engineering; 10. Military Hygiene; 11. Military Topography; 12. Hippology.

(b) Practical.
The practical application of the theoretical instruction in each subject shall be arranged for by the post commander in connection with routine duty and the drill and instruction of the troops, and shall include such special practical work in field engineering, military topography, hippology and hygiene as the division commander may prescribe. Officers may be assigned to duty as assistants to post staff and recruiting officers for such periods as may be necessary to acquaint them with the various duties.

15. Allotment of time, in hours, for recitations in the several subjects:

FOR OFFICERS OF INFANTRY, CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY:

First Term: Administration, 20; Manual of Guard Duty, 7; Field Service Regulations, 28; Drill Regulations, 25; Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 10; total, 90 hours.
Second Term: Tactics, 40; Military Law, 30; International Law, 20; total, 90 hours.
Third Term: Field Engineering, 20; Military Hygiene, 15; Military Topography, 30; Hippology, 25; total, 90 hours.

FOR OFFICERS OF COAST ARTILLERY:

16. The course of instruction in three terms for officers of Coast Artillery shall be both theoretical and practical, and shall include:

(a) Theoretical.
Recitations in the prescribed manuals or authorized text-books: 1. Army Regulations, excepting Articles 50, 52 and 77-82, inclusive; 2. Manual of Guard Duty; 3. Field Service Regulations; 4. Drill Regulations and Artillery; 5. Firing Regulations for Small Arms; 6. Tactics; 7. Military Law; 8. International Law; 9. Engineering (Coast and Field); 10. Military Hygiene; 11. Military Topography; 12. Fortress Warfare.

(b) Practical.
The practical application of the theoretical instruction in each subject shall be arranged for by the post commander in connection with routine duty and the drill instruction of the troops, and shall include such special practical work in engineering, military topography and hygiene as the division commander may prescribe. Officers may be assigned to duty as assistants to post staff and recruiting officers for such periods as may be necessary to acquaint them with the various duties.

17. Allotment of time, in hours, for recitations in the several subjects:

FOR OFFICERS OF COAST ARTILLERY:

First Term: Administration, 20; Manual of Guard Duty, 7; Field Service Regulations, 28; Drill Regulations and Artillery, 25; Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 10; total, 90 hours.
Second Term: Tactics, 40; Military Law, 30; International Law, 20; total, 90 hours.
Third Term: Engineering (Coast and Field), 20; Military Hygiene, 15; Military Topography, 30; Fortress Warfare, 25; total, 90 hours.

FOR ENGINEER OFFICERS SERVING WITH TROOPS:

18. The course of instruction in two terms for Engineer officers shall be both theoretical and practical, and shall include: 1. Army Regulations, excepting Articles 77 and 79-82, inclusive; 2. Manual of Guard Duty; 3. Field Service Regulations; 4. Drill Regulations and Pontoon Drill; 5. Firing Regulations for Small Arms; 6. Tactics; 7. Military Law; 8. International Law; 9. Field Engineering; 10. Military Hygiene; 11. Military Topography; 12. Hippology; 13. Field Fortification; 14. Surveying; 15. Road and Railways; 16. Water Supply; 17. Sewage Disposal; 18. Cements, Mortars and Concretes; 19. Foundations and Masonry; 20. Roofs and Bridges; 21. Building Construction, Heating and Ventilation.

19. The allotment of time, in hours, for recitations in the several subjects and the details of the theoretical and practical instruction shall be determined by the Chief of Staff, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, and communicated to the commanding generals of divisions wherein garrison schools for engineer officers are established.

20. When it is impracticable for an engineer officer to attend the garrison school without serious detriment to other important duties, he may, by authority of the division commander, be excused from taking the whole or any part of the course by passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects constituting the same. The examining board in such a case shall consist of three engineer officers appointed by the division commander.

INSTRUCTION IN FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS:

21. During the term beginning Nov. 1, 1905, the theoretical instruction of all officers in field service regulations, ordinarily a subject of the first term, shall be added to the course prescribed for the second term, and the recitation required in this subject shall be an additional hour each day, for the number of days necessary to complete it. Thereafter the subject shall take its proper place in the course of the first term.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR GARRISON SCHOOLS:

22. In each arm of the Service the course for each term is separate and complete in itself. The second school term shall begin Nov. 1, 1905. The third school term shall begin Nov. 1, 1906. Thereafter on Nov. 1 of each year the school terms shall be taken up in succession, beginning with the first. The school terms for engineer officers shall alternate annually. Officers joining at a post before Nov. 1 shall study the course beginning on that date; if they join during the school term they shall study the subjects which have not been taken up before their arrival.

23. As soon as recitations in any subject have been completed a written examination shall be held. The examination shall take place at all posts of a division on the same day. The questions shall be prepared by the General Staff, shall be, as far as practicable, the same for all officers, and shall be transmitted to division commanders for distribution. The examination shall take place in the presence of an officer designated by the post commander, who shall then appoint a board to consist of three officers senior in rank to the student officers to mark the examination papers. Whenever the board certifies to the proficiency of an officer in any subject and the proceedings are approved by the commanding officer, a statement to that effect shall be entered upon the post records. Division commanders shall finally determine all appealed questions of proficiency.

24. When a post does not contain a sufficient number of officers to conduct the examination, as prescribed above, the division commander may direct that the papers be marked by a board convened at some other post; the post commander of the designated post shall act upon the proceedings of the board and return the papers, with a report of the results.

25. Officers absent from their posts during the whole or part of the recitation course in any subject may take the regular examinations in the subject at some other post or station under such regulations as the division commander may prescribe. The division commander may also prescribe that such officers take the regular examinations if they have had opportunity for preparation. During the school term leaves of absence shall not be granted to officers under instruction, except for reasons of imperative necessity.

26. Individual certificates of proficiency shall be prepared by post commanders and furnished: (a) To officers who upon examination in a subject obtain 75 per cent. or more; (b) to officers who have acted as instructors during the full course of a subject, a certificate in that subject.

27. The following form of certificate of proficiency may be used:

I certify that.....
Name and rank of officer. Regt or Corps.
has completed the Garrison School course in the subject of.....and has been found PROFICIENT.
.....
Commanding Post.

28. Certificates shall be prepared in duplicate, one copy to be furnished to the officer named, the other to be forwarded direct to the Military Secretary. A third copy for a militia officer shall be prepared and forwarded to the governor of the State.

29. In case of officers who fail to acquire a proper degree of efficiency in any subject, a report shall be made through military channels to the Military Secretary for note upon their efficiency records, and they shall be re-

quired to repeat the course in that subject in the term in which it is next given; in the event of a second failure, information thereof will be specially brought by the Military Secretary to the attention of the board, which may be subsequently designated to examine them as to their fitness for promotion.

30. Any officer having a certificate of proficiency from the officers' post school conducted in accordance with General Orders No. 102, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., Sept. 22, 1902, or from a garrison school for officers, shall be excused from recitations and examinations in the subjects covered by the certificate, and which have been entirely, not partially, completed. Any officer thus excused who wishes to take the recitation course may be allowed to do so.

31. When new drill regulations are adopted all captains and lieutenants of the arm to which they pertain, whatever their length of service, shall be required to take the recitation course and examination in such regulations, regardless of their having received certificates of proficiency in the superseded regulations.

32. To insure uniformity of procedure in all divisions recitations shall take place daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. There shall be an interim from Dec. 23 to Jan. 14, inclusive, for Christmas holidays. Recitations shall begin on Nov. 1, or on the Monday following it, if that date fall on Saturday or Sunday. The subjects shall be taken up in the order indicated in the previous paragraphs. Examinations shall take place on the first school day following the completion of the recitations in each subject. The allotment of time in each subject and the number of hours of recitation per diem may be changed by division commanders when such change is necessitated by the demands of the Service upon the time of the officers.

33. The text-books authorized as standards of instruction in the various subjects will be announced by the War Department.

POST GRADUATE WORK.

34. Majors and such captains and lieutenants as are not on duty in connection with garrison schools may, under the direction of the division commander, be required to engage in post-graduate work, the nature of which is indicated below:

(a) Tactical problems on a map, such as marches and deployments of forces, the attack and defense of positions. The strength of forces assumed should not exceed a division.

(b) Special studies of subjects bearing on and important to the military service; the subjects to be selected by division commanders.

35. Essays, maps and solutions of problems deemed to possess marked excellence shall be forwarded to the division commander, who may forward them for the consideration of the Chief of Staff with a view to official publication, or such other use as the interests of the Service may indicate.

ATTENDANCE OF MILITIA OFFICERS AT GARRISON SCHOOLS.

36. By direction of the President, the following regulations are announced governing the attendance of militia officers as students at garrison schools, as contemplated in Sec. 16, of the Act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1903:

37. A militia officer, in order to be eligible for detail for the course of instruction at a garrison school, must not be less than 21 nor more than 35 years of age. He must be of sound health, good moral character, and a citizen of the United States; must have been a member of the organized militia at least one year, and must have such preliminary educational qualifications as will enable him to participate profitably in the course of instruction.

38. As a necessary preliminary to obtaining permission to attend a garrison school, militia officers must be nominated to the Secretary of War by the governors of their respective States, and the nomination must in each case be accompanied by an affidavit of the nominee, stating his age, citizenship, and length of service in the organized militia, and by a certificate from the colonel of his regiment, or other satisfactory person, as to his good moral character.

39. If the number of militia officers nominated by the governors of the various States be in excess of the number that can be accommodated at the schools designated, the number authorized from each State will be in proportion to the strength of its organized militia.

40. The posts at which militia officers may attend the garrison schools shall be limited to those having garrisons consisting of at least four companies, and the number of militia officers admitted to the garrison school in each case shall not exceed one for each company. They will be assigned to posts where the school pertains to the arm of the Service to which they belong.

41. Upon notification that he has been assigned to a particular post, a militia officer shall at once report by letter to the commanding officer, who will give him information as to the time he should report or instruction and inform him on other important matters. The officer shall report at the post on the designated date, and shall be admitted to the school without examination.

42. Militia officers authorized to attend garrison schools must, before their admission thereto, sign an agreement to attend and pursue the course of study at the school designated, and to be bound by and conform to the rules and discipline imposed by its regulations.

43. The expense to the Government on account of militia officers attending garrison schools is limited strictly to travel allowances, commutation of quarters and subsistence. The travel allowances consist of the mileage or transportation allowed by law. Commutation of quarters will be the same as provided by law for officers of the corresponding grade in the Army. Militia officers cannot be furnished with quarters in kind. For subsistence each militia officer will be paid one dollar per day while in actual attendance at the school.

44. Each militia officer attending the school must provide himself, at his own expense, with the proper uniforms of his own State or Territory, and with the required text-books. The course will require the entire time of the student, so that no outside occupation during the school term will be practicable.

45. The course of instruction for militia officers at garrison schools shall be the same as that for officers of the Army, and they shall receive certificates of proficiency in such subjects as have been satisfactorily completed by them.

46. A militia officer having successfully completed the prescribed course for a term shall be ordered to his home, and his commutation of quarters and allowance for subsistence shall cease until the beginning of the next term, when he will again be ordered to the same post, and will thus continue until the entire course is completed. He shall be excused from the practical instruction, which does not take place during the term for theoretical instruction, but may, under the authority of the division commander and at his own expense, take part in exercises of the troops in other periods of the year.

47. A militia officer found deficient in any subject may, in the discretion of the division commander, be re-examined. If still deficient, he shall be reported to the Military Secretary, with a view to the withdrawal of the authority to attend the school. Any officer showing neglect of his studies, or a disregard of orders may, upon the recommendation of the commanding officer, be deprived of the privilege of further attendance at the school.

SPECIAL SERVICE SCHOOLS, ETC.

48. Regulations governing the conduct of the special service schools, the staff college and the Army War College will be promulgated by the War Department in separate General Orders.

By order of the Secretary of War.

A board of Navy officers has been ordered to assemble at Annapolis on July 25 to take charge of the final trials of the U.S. cruiser Chattanooga. The trial will take place over the Barren Island course in the Chesapeake, its head being about seventy-five miles below Annapolis,

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DECISIONS.

In connection with an opinion rendered on a pension claim, Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army has made a recommendation looking to an amendment of the Army Regulations which will probably be adopted and which it is believed will meet with favorable comment from the Army. General Davis says: "It is highly desirable that a permanent record be made and preserved at all military posts of births and deaths of women and children, and of marriages, and that a custodian should be designated by regulation in order that legal evidence of births, marriages and deaths can be obtained when occasion for it arises. To that end it is suggested that the Army Regulations in respect to the preparation and preservation of such records be amended and completed."

Judge Advocate General Davis has reported that during the month of May, 1905, there were five cases of illegal punishments inflicted at Fort McPherson, Ga. All of these cases were of enlisted men tried by a summary court who were fined in excess of a month's pay, which is contrary to the executive order fixing the limit of punishment. In connection with these cases General Davis says: "In determining the limits of punishment, fixed by the executive order, so far as regards forfeitures, the pay of the accused must be considered at the time the sentence is approved and no prospective or speculated increase in pay can be taken into consideration. Should the sentence read 'to forfeit so many months' pay' and the pay of the accused be increased before the forfeiture is satisfied, the monthly pay would be forfeited as increased. This is not the case, however, where the forfeiture is expressed in a fixed sum." General Davis recommends that the necessary steps be taken to refund in each of the cases mentioned the amounts forfeited in excess of the proper limit.

Pvt. H. B. Wall, 83d Company, Coast Art., has had a warrant issued against him by the State of Massachusetts on the ground that he is an inhabitant of Plymouth, Mass., and is therefore liable and must pay a poll tax assessed upon him. The Judge Advocate General of the Army says that if Private Wall enlisted prior to his assessment and was not then living at Plymouth, it would seem that he had ceased to be an inhabitant of that city and was not subject to this assessment. If, on the other hand, he desires to retain a legal residence in Plymouth it would be advisable for him to pay the tax. In this connection General Davis says: "It is well settled that the State cannot tax the agencies whereby the Government of the United States performs its general functions and that officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are within this category. As a logical consequence of this doctrine, it would seem to follow that no State in order to collect tax, can pass a law which would deprive any agent of the Government of the power to serve it, and that, therefore, the warrant for Private Wall's arrest is unlawful and the proper step should be taken to have it annulled. It should, however, be borne in mind that this exemption from State taxation does not cover the non-military property of an officer or enlisted man, which is taxable under the law of his domicile."

A soldier deserts, is apprehended, tried and sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances due him. The Judge Advocate General of the Army has been asked whether the post exchange may be re-embursed, from the forfeited pay, with a sum due to it by the soldier at the time of his desertion. General Davis holds that it cannot.

In the case of 1st Lieut. F. H. Lomax, Art. Corps, who was tried by general court-martial and sentenced "to suffer a loss of five files, so that his name will appear in the Army Register next below that of 1st Lieut. F. L. Perry, Art. Corps, in the lineal list of officers of the Artillery Corps; and to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority," the acting Judge Advocate General calls attention to the fact that, while under court-martial practice of the past, when the Army was a much smaller body than it is to-day and changes in the Army list were few, it has been usual to specify either the new number which the accused would have on the list as the result of his sentence, or to designate, as has been done in this case, the place on the list where the sentence, when executed, will place the officer, such action was not necessary and to-day it is not believed to be good practice. He holds, however, that the sentence in the case as it has reached the War Department, imposes a loss of five files in rank on Lieutenant Lomax, and that, as so construed, the sentence is entirely legal.

In view of the fact that Rear Admiral George W. Baird, retired, will probably soon ask for relief from the arduous duties of Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department, which he has so long and so faithfully performed, the question has arisen as to whether under the law a retired officer of either the Army or the Navy can be assigned to succeed him. Judge Advocate General Davis has carefully considered the matter from a purely legal standpoint and in a memorandum says as follows: "It is probably going too far, however, to say that the detail of a retired officer is so at variance with the requirements of the statutes that it cannot be made. But it would seem clear from the language used in the enactment which establishes the office and confers eligibility to appointment, that an officer of the active list was contemplated as an incumbent, in view of the responsible character of the duties with which he is charged." Comdr. W. W. White, U.S.N., retired, will be assigned to succeed Rear Admiral Baird.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has overruled the appeal of Capt. Edward R. Lowndes, U.S.M.C., from the decision of the Auditor disallowing his claim for mileage, less the cost of transportation furnished him for travel from Tacoma, Wash., to San Francisco, Cal., under orders. Captain Lowndes, while stationed at Cavite, P.I., was ordered to proceed to San Francisco and thence to Washington, but the vessel on which he engaged passage landed him at Tacoma. He was allowed mileage from Tacoma to Washington less the amount he had been paid as mileage from San Francisco, but declined to accept it and appealed. The Comptroller points out that travel between Manila and San Francisco is travel abroad within the meaning of the Act of Aug. 5, 1882, and mileage between those places is not allowed under that act. If in making a journey from Manila to San Francisco an officer lands at another port and continues his travel by land it does not entitle him to mileage. The Comptroller holds that Captain Lowndes should simply be allowed mileage from San Francisco to Washington.

The Comptroller has decided on the appeal of Paymaster G. Kennard, U.S.N., from a ruling of the Auditor, that an officer who has been assigned to quarters and declines to occupy them on the ground that they are uninhabitable is not entitled to commutation for the same.

Paymaster Kennard was assigned to quarters at the Norfolk Navy Yard Sept. 30, 1904, but refused to occupy them and filed a protest with the commandant of the yard. His protest was forwarded to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Chief of which on Dec. 23, 1904, ordered the use of the rooms to be discontinued. Paymaster Kennard claimed commutation from Sept. 30 to Dec. 23. The commandant of the yard and the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks reported that the quarters in question were habitable, and the Comptroller holds that Paymaster Kennard is not entitled to commutation. It is pointed out that whether or not an officer actually occupies quarters provided by the Government is not material. He cannot base a claim for commutation of quarters upon his refusal to occupy quarters which the Government deems habitable.

Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, U.S.N., while on duty in command of the South Atlantic Squadron at Culebra, W.I., in January, 1904, was examined by a board of medical officers and pronounced unfit for service because of an affection of his left eye. He was ordered home and granted sick leave from Feb. 4, 1904. On the same day he placed himself under the care of an oculist. Subsequently he presented to the Navy Department a receipted bill from Dr. W. H. Wilmer for \$277 for treatment during the year 1904, for which he requests reimbursement and also reimbursement for travel, consultation, etc., making a total of \$327. In reply to a request from the Secretary of the Navy for a decision as to whether the claim is a legal one, the Comptroller says in part: "I am of opinion that, under the circumstances of this case as described by the Secretary of the Navy, that is, that the medical officers on duty at Washington, the place of the claimant's residence, during the period covered by the claim 'were not sufficiently skilled to properly treat the affection of the eye and treatment by specialists was recommended by the Surgeon General,' so much of Rear Admiral Lamberton's claim for medical attendance as was incurred while that officer was in a duty status should be paid, provided, that it shall be itemized and approved by the Secretary of the Navy."

THE DRYDOCK FOR CAVITE.

The Navy Department has received the report of the board of officers, of which Capt. A. Marix, U.S.N., was president, appointed to test and inspect the steel self-docking floating drydock built at Sparrows Point, Md., for the naval station at Cavite. The board's report was most favorable. In concluding the board says:

"The board reports that so far as the tests made by it extended, the drydock fulfills the requirements of the contract and specifications, with the exceptions noted, and is complete and adequate for the purposes set forth with respect to itself proper and its accessories and appurtenances. No indications were shown of any defect, weakness or imperfection due to imperfect material, workmanship or design. The board therefore recommends that should the dock meet successfully the requirements of the self-docking tests yet to be performed that the dock be accepted and the final payments made after the minor defects noted in this report have been remedied."

The board reports that it arrived at Solomon's Island, Md., on June 21, 1905, and made a preliminary examination of the dock. On Thursday, when the necessary appliances for docking were ready, a preliminary test, with the pontoon deck of the dock about two feet above the surface of the water, was made by submerging the dock to a depth of twenty-nine feet above the keel blocks and then raising it until the pontoon deck was two and one-half feet above the surface of the water. The time required to submerge the dock was one hour and thirty-five minutes, and to raise it was one hour and two minutes. Everything, the board reports, except a few minor details, worked satisfactorily and no difficulty was experienced in maintaining the dock in trim transversely and longitudinally.

The board reports that the Colorado, with a displacement of 13,300 tons, entered the dock at 11:30 a.m., on June 23, and was centered over the blocks at 1 p.m. Pumping began at 1:15 p.m. At 1:50 the vessel landed on the blocks and at 2:01 pumping was stopped to make connections to the ship's fire and flushing mains. The pumps were again started at 3:10; at 5:25 the vessel was docked, the keel blocks being awash, and at 5:40 the pumps were stopped with the pontoon deck two and one-half feet above the surface of the water. The elapsed time from when the ship landed on the blocks until the keel blocks were awash was two hours and sixteen minutes.

The board reports that the battleship Iowa was docked on June 27. The elapsed time from when the Iowa landed on the blocks until the keel blocks were awash was one hour and thirty-seven minutes. A careful examination of the interior of the pontoon and the side walls was made while the Iowa was on the blocks and they were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

JUSTICE TO GENERAL PORTER.

When the word came that Gen. Horace Porter, then American Ambassador to France, had, after a long and systematic research involving a heavy draft upon his own means, discovered the burial place of John Paul Jones, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was the first to declare that one of the duties of the incoming Congress should be to reimburse him to the extent of the last dollar thus expended and to award him a vote of thanks for distinguished public service. That suggestion has been favorably received by many leading journals, among them the New York Sun, which, in the course of a vigorous article, says: "It will be a continuing scandal if this mighty republic, in addition to its other indebtedness to Gen. Horace Porter, permits him to pay out of his own pocket the expenses of the search for the remains of John Paul Jones and their recovery."

General Porter, who returned to the United States on July 14, in a newspaper review tells an interesting story of the discovery and identification of the remains of Paul Jones. "The various developments in the identification of the body," he says, "formed a succession of extremely gratifying surprises. I was positive, from the location, that the body must be Paul Jones's, but I was not prepared for the remarkable accuracy with which our discoveries comported with the historical records of his sickness and death."

"Most wonderful of all was the autopsy performed by Surgeon General Dr. Capitan, with the assistance of other anthropologists. It disclosed a fibrous tissue where the left lung had been affected, confirming our knowledge that Jones suffered from bronchial pneumonia. The viscera were in perfect preservation and there were shown all the symptoms of dropsy, a disease that we

know he had, and most strikingly of all, the symptoms of nephritis, the disease from which he died. That these symptoms should be so marked, or, indeed, marked at all, in a body from which life had passed 113 years before, was nothing short of amazing."

"I was also amazed when, on opening the casket and removing the linen winding sheet, which, by the way, was in excellent preservation, to observe how closely the countenance comported with the bust by Houdin, which the anthropologists had to guide them. The face was a bit shrunken over the cheek bones, but in no spot did the measurements of the body differ from those of the mask by over two millimeters. The resemblance was perfect, even to the disfigured lobe of the left ear. The teeth were as we know them to have been in the Admiral's latter days, and the hair was brown, tinged with gray."

General Porter said he had worked for six years in the endeavor to locate and identify the body, but refused to say to how great an expense he had been put. Concerning the ceremony of the transfer of the body he said: "The parade was the most impressive seen in Paris for years. I shall never forget the impression made upon me as the French infantry and cavalry saluted the dead, and I think I was never so proud as at the spectacle of the five hundred American marines and bluejackets, with their easy manner and confident swing, as they marched along with a precision that seemed to them perfectly natural."

Gen. Horace Porter, who recently arrived from Paris, France, paid a visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N.Y., July 19. Relative to the resting place of the remains of John Paul Jones, General Porter was quoted as follows: "The Admiral's body will probably lie in the crypt of the new chapel at Annapolis. Thus Paul Jones will have a mausoleum as impressive and appropriate as the mausoleum of General Grant. The ceremonies in France were impressive. The French people were deeply moved and sincere in their tributes. The whole plan of reception was admirable. They know how to do those things over there. The appearance of our white fleet outlined against the great black battleships assembled at Cherbourg was a scene to live in the memory."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Under date of July 14, 1905, the Secretary of the Navy authorized the promulgation of General Orders No. 4, relative to the new drill books for the Navy, as follows: "The Department has approved and authorized the issue of three drill books for the U.S. Navy, entitled, respectively, 'Ships and Gun Drills, U.S. Navy, 1905,' 'The Landing Force and Small Arm Instructions, U.S. Navy, 1905,' and 'Boat Book, U.S. Navy, 1905.' These books were carefully prepared by a board appointed for the purpose. This board embodied, so far as practicable, all suggestions from officers of the Service, and its work was greatly facilitated by various officers who were not members of the board. An endeavor has been made to have these three books cover all drills and exercises required in the Navy. Notwithstanding the time and care which has been given in preparing these books, the instructions therein can only be made entirely satisfactory after they have been subjected to the test of practical use. It is desirable that all officers serving on board ship will, from time to time, suggest the modification they consider necessary or advisable, submitting them to the Bureau of Navigation as they become apparent. It is the present intention to revise these books in due time, and, with this revision in view, all officers are enjoined to suggest desirable changes, or point out errors or omissions, in any portion of the three books. Letters containing such suggestions must treat of no other subject. They will be filed as received for use in the revision referred to."

Philip H. Torrey, of Montana, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from July 18, 1905. Mr. Torrey was examined several weeks ago and successfully qualified then for his commission but could not be appointed until July 18, on which date he attained the age of twenty-one years.

The case of Comdr. Bernard O. Scott, U.S.N., who was sentenced to dismissal by a G.C.M., for drunkenness on duty, aboard the Detroit, of suffering his vessel to be run on a shoal and hazardous and neglect of duty, is awaiting the action of the President. The court which tried Commander Scott met on board the U.S.F.S. Olympia at Monte Christi, D.R., June 21, 1905. Capt. J. D. Adams, U.S.N., was president and Capt. W. N. McKelvey, U.S.M.C., judge advocate. The several charges in this order were I.—Drunkenness on duty; II.—Suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a shoal and hazardous; III.—Failing to obey a lawful order of arrest; IV.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and V.—Neglect of duty. The specifications alleged that Commander Scott being in command of the U.S.S. Detroit, in the harbor of Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, was, on May 17, 1905, under the influence of intoxicating liquor and incapacitated for duty. That having gotten the Detroit underway for the purpose of leaving Puerto Plata, he failed to exercise proper care and supervision over her, in consequence of which the Detroit was run upon a shoal on the western side of said harbor of Puerto Plata and hazardous. That he backed the steamer from the shoal on which she had first struck, and having pointed her fair for leaving the harbor, did fail to exercise proper care and supervision over her navigation, and she was for a second time run upon a shoal on the western side of said harbor of Puerto Plata and hazardous. It was further alleged that Commander Scott, while on duty on the bridge at the time, had been ordered under arrest and relieved of command by Lieut. John Low Sticht, U.S.N., the executive officer of said vessel, for being under the influence of intoxicating liquor and thereby unfit for duty, did fail to obey the said lawful order, and that he remained on the bridge and continued to give orders, thereby causing a serious conflict of authority, to the prejudice of good order and discipline. That he failed to cause all of the officers to be at their stations when getting underway, and did fail to station, or cause to be stationed, lookouts when getting underway on the day aforesaid. He was found "guilty" of the first, second and fifth charges, and "not guilty" of the third and fourth, and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The court made a unanimous recommendation to the clemency of the reviewing authority. Rear Admiral Bradford, commanding the third squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, of which the Detroit was a part, in reviewing the case approved the proceedings, except the recommendation to clemency which he disapproved.

The U.S. gunboat Dubuque, Lieut. Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, ran on a sand bar in Sandy Hook Bay, N.J., July 17. After failing to get off at high tide under her own steam and with the assistance of the Army tug Ordinance, a wireless message was sent to the navy yard

for assistance, and the tugs Pontiac and Choctaw and Narkeeta went to her assistance. With the vessel lightened as far as possible the tugs succeeded in pulling the Dubuque off into deep water. As the sea was calm, and the vessel did not pound, it was not believed she sustained any damage.

The French minister of Marine has received a dispatch from Bizerta, Tunis, saying that the efforts to raise the floating dock to which the sunken submarine boat had been fastened, were successful on July 15. The dock was taken to Sidi Abdallah, and placed in dry dock for the purpose of opening the submarine and taking out the fourteen bodies of her crew.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, it is reported, has tried to secure a postponement of the christening of the battleship Kansas at Camden, N.J., from Aug. 8 to a later date, but there will be no change of plans by the Government, and the launch will take place on the date set. Governor Hoch has yielded the point about champagne. He says that he would prefer water, but that if there is any serious objection he will not make any fight on champagne. Miss Anna Hoch, the Governor's daughter, will christen the vessel.

The arrangements for the reception in this country of the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones insure one of the greatest assemblages of American vessels which ever took place. The squadron of escort under Admiral Sigsbee will be met at the Capes by a battleship squadron under Admiral Evans, a cruiser squadron under Admiral Brownson and the French cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, which has been in Baltimore harbor. This whole fleet will proceed in a body to Annapolis, arriving, it is expected, on July 22, as was stated last week. Admiral Sigsbee's squadron consists of the cruisers Brooklyn, Galveston, Tacoma and Chattanooga. The battleships under Admiral Evans will be the Maine, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts, Kearsarge, Alabama and Kentucky. The cruiser squadron under Admiral Brownson will be composed of the Maryland, Virginia, Colorado and Pennsylvania. Upon arrival off Annapolis the remains will be received with a vice-admiral's salute of seventeen guns and will then be conveyed to the shore and deposited, with full military honors, in the temporary vault at the Academy. The vault is just in front of the new chapel, which will be the permanent resting-place of Jones's body after its completion.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, July 15, 1905.
The Military Secretary, Washington.
Buford sails July 15 with 3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, 171 enlisted; 17th Infantry, 465 enlisted; casuals, 36; sick, 11.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.
FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.
Send mail for ships of this division to Annapolis, Md.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Sailed July 19 from Newport, R.I., for Capes of Chesapeake.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Annapolis, Md.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee). Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed July 8 from Cherbourg, France, for Annapolis, Md.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Sailed July 8 from Cherbourg, France, for Annapolis, Md.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald J. Nicholson. Sailed July 8 from Cherbourg, France, for Annapolis, Md.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. Sailed July 8 from Cherbourg, France, for Annapolis, Md.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived July 19 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southernland. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. At Santo Domingo City.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

TOPEKA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. Arrived July 19 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Ordered out of commission.
NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Capt. Edward J. Doyn, retired. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, commander.
Send mail for ships of this squadron to Rockland, Me., unless otherwise noted.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickinson). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At Rockland, Me.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived July 20 at Rockland, Maine.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived July 20 at Rockland, Maine.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. Arrived July 20 at Rockland, Maine.
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns, Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Newport, R.I.
HARTFORD, C., 13 guns, Comdr. T. E. De Witt Veeder. Arrived July 20 at Rockland, Maine.
TERROR, M., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound, N.Y.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.
The Lawrence, Stewart, Worden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Send mail to Rockland, Maine.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At Rockland, Maine. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
STEWART, Midshipman Charles E. Brillhart. At Rockland, Maine. Address there.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Rockland, Maine. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Harry S. Middleton, master. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. J. S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived July 18 at Baltimore, Md. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
ARETHUSA (water boat), merchant complement. W. E. Seecombe, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Comdr. James H. Oliver, retired. Sailed July 13 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, New York, to go out of commission.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived July 20 at Newport News. Address there.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. Le Cain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Anton Kautz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George McDonald, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich). Capt. Edwin K. Moore. Sailed July 18 from Sitka, Alaska, for Bellingham, Wash.
BRUNNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived July 19 at San Diego, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived July 16 at Tacoma, Wash.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Capt. Frank H. Holmes, retired. Sailed July 18 from Sitka, Alaska, for Bellingham, Wash.
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. John F. Marshall, jr. At San Francisco, Cal.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. Sailed July 18 from Sitka, Alaska, for Bellingham, Wash.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Capt. John E. Roller, retired. Sailed July 9 from Acapulco, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. Arrived July 14 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander-in-chief.
Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Train). Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Chefoo, China.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At Chefoo, China.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Chefoo, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Robert W. Henderson. At Canton, China.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougall. At Shanghai, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

Under command of Lieut. Noble E. Irwin.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, At Chefoo, China.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Chefoo, China.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Ensign Joseph R. Defrees. At Chefoo, China.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Samuel B. Thomas. At Chefoo, China.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At Chefoo, China.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Chefoo, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Carlos G. Calkins, retired. At Chefoo, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. Asher C. Baker, retired. At Chefoo, China.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, commander.
RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Reiter), Comdr. Walter C. Cowles. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Kerrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Comdr. John B. Blish, retired. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement, A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement, E. W. Hendricks, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be sent back to the Asiatic Station with a cargo of coal.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), merchant complement, Thomas Adamson, master. At Chefoo, China.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement, Samuel Hughes, master. Sailed July 11 from the naval station, Cavite, for Shanghai, China.
NANSHAN (supply ship), merchant complement, W. D. Prideaux, master. At Woosung, China.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement, A. M. Whitton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for ships of this squadron in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). Sailed July 13 from Gibraltar for Valencia, Spain.
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived July 20 at Bona, Algeria.
CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Comdr. George H. Stafford, retired. Arrived July 20 at Grao de Valencia, Spain.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
AILEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CTAW (tug). At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At New York city. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived July 20 at Gloucester, Mass. Address there.
DOROTHEA. Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, Lieut. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechter. Arrived July 20 at Gardiners Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

E. C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Provincetown, Mass.
EAGLE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
ELFRIDA. Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.
FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
GRANITE STATE. Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
HAWK. Lent to Ohio naval militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS. Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA. Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEYSTONE STATE. Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.
LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. Arrived July 14 at Guam. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MARION. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow ordered to command. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Ordered in commission July 25.
MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
NINA (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
ORIOLE. Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ROCKET (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SEVERN. Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Muir. In Gardiners Bay, N.Y. Send mail to Greenport, Long Island, N.Y.
SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

SILOUX (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE (transport). Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed July 14 from Yokohama, Japan, for Guam, en route San Francisco.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STANDISH (tug). Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Arrived July 18 at the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, New York.

SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

TECMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRAFALGAR (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Alpena, Mich. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

YANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

YANTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

BLAKELY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

McKEE. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

THORNTON. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESEVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLETON, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, BAILEY, and submarines MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (Station ship at Guantanamo). At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANTÉE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladrones Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. The following is the itinerary of the Enterprise: Leave Horta July 15; arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 26; leave Queenstown August 5; arrive Brest, France, August 7; leave Brest August 16; arrive Madeira August 25; leave Madeira Sept. 1; arrive Provincetown Sept. 1. Mail address from June 1 to 29 is New London, Conn., and from July 1 to Aug. 15, in care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European countries five cents per half ounce.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr.

Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. On her summer cruise. Sailed from Cherbourg July 21; sail from Funchal Aug. 15; arrive New York about Oct. 1. Send mail in care of the U.S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALABATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.E.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

NAVY GAZETTE.

July 14.—Rear Adm. C. M. Thomas detached from duty as commandant of the Naval Training Station, Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and continue other duties; additional duty as superintendent of the naval training service, headquarters Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Capt. T. S. Phelps commissioned a captain in the Navy from June 28, 1905.

Comdr. F. E. Sawyer additional duty as commandant of the Naval Training Station, Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Tarbox commissioned a lieutenant commander from Dec. 26, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Durell commissioned a lieutenant commander from June 26, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Chandler commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. H. T. Winston commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) and lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Surge. W. C. Braisted detached special duty in connection Russo-Japanese War, etc.; to Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. W. R. Bowne commissioned a paymaster from March 13, 1905.

Paymr. E. E. Goodhue commissioned a paymaster from March 10, 1905.

Paymr. F. G. Pyne commissioned a paymaster from Feb. 16, 1905.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett detached Kentucky July 21, 1905; to home and sick leave three months.

Passed Asst. Paymr. T. T. Watrous commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Feb. 18, 1905.

Passed Asst. Paymr. C. G. Mayo commissioned a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from March 13, 1905.

Asst. Paymrs. B. H. Brooke, T. J. Bright, E. D. Stanley, L. W. F. Jennings, B. Mayer, S. L. Bethea, E. R. Wilson, W. G. Neill, H. E. Collins, J. H. Gunnell, E. H. Tebeau, C. E. Parsons, W. J. Hine, K. C. McIntosh, T. P. Ballenger, R. W. Schumann, F. J. Daly, F. P. Williams, L. N. Wertenbaker, J. J. Luchsinger, Jr., E. H. Douglass, R. K. Van Mater, W. S. Zane and J. C. Hixon appointed assistant paymasters in the Navy from July 8, 1905.

Asst. Surgs. C. B. Munger and E. R. Marshall appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from July 7, 1905.

Paymr. C. K. T. J. Mulcahy appointment dated April 3, 1905, duty Kentucky, revoked.

JULY 15.—Comdr. W. R. M. Field, retired, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., July 24, 1905.

Paymr. G. M. Stackhouse orders to Charleston revoked; to Kentucky, July 21, 1905.

War. Mach. H. Desmond to Charleston, July 26, 1905.

Paymr. C. K. F. J. Hearty appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, July 15, 1905, duty Kentucky.

JULY 16.—Sunday.

JULY 17.—Comdr. W. W. White, retired, additional duty as assistant to the superintendent State, War and Navy Department Building, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. W. P. Cronan detached Hancock, and report commandant navy yard, New York, N.Y., duty as aide.

Paymr. F. P. Sackett detached Kentucky, July 21, 1905; to home and three months' sick leave.

Asst. Paymr. A. S. Peters detached Detroit; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymrs. B. Mayer, F. P. Williams, R. W. Schumann, F. J. Daly, L. W. F. Jennings, E. D. Stanley, T. J. Bright, L. N. Wertenbaker, W. J. Hine, E. H. Tebeau, E. R. Wilson, S. L. Bethea, E. H. Douglass, R. K. Van Mater, K. C. McIntosh, H. E. Collins, W. G. Neill, T. P. Ballenger, J. J. Luchsinger, Jr., J. H. Gunnell, C. E. Parsons, B. H. Brooke, J. C. Hixon and W. S. Zane to Washington, D.C., Aug. 1, 1905, special duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Paymr. Clerk J. E. Reed appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from July 17, 1905; duty fleet clerk aboard the Chicago.

Paymr. Clerk C. F. Bennett appointment dated July 29, 1904, duty aboard the Detroit, revoked.

JULY 18.—Comdr. H. Hutchins to navy yard, League Island, Pa., July 25, 1905, for duty as equipment officer of that yard.

Comdr. J. C. Colwell detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Narragansett Bay, R.I., for duty in attendance at the conference of officers at the Naval War College.

Lieut. G. S. Galbraith additional duty as inspector of powder for the east coast, with headquarters at the Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. C. B. Bradshaw to Kentucky.

Ensign B. A. Long detached Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., July 20, 1905; to the works of the Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as assistant to the inspector of powder at that place.

Civil Engr. F. R. Harris orders June 15, 1905, revoked; continue duty naval station, Charleston, S.C.

Civil Engr. J. W. G. Walker orders June 15, 1905, revoked; continue duty naval station, Charleston, S.C.

Civil Engr. C. W. Parks orders June 15, 1905, modified. Detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 24; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., July 25, 1905.

Civil Engr. F. Thompson orders June 15, 1905, modified. Detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 20; to navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 22, 1905.

Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory orders June 15, 1905, modified. Detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., July 25; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., July 27, 1905.

Paymr. Clerk J. L. Coburg appointment dated June 30, 1905, duty Texas, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk J. A. Thurn appointed July 18, 1905; duty Chicago.

Carp. J. T. Winn to Washington, D.C., Aug. 14, 1905; examination, retirement, then wait orders.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, Gibraltar, July 18, 1905.

Comdr. B. C. B. Sampson, retired, detached Minneapolis; to home.

Cable from Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S. Asiatic Station, Chefoo, July 19, 1905.

Midshipman J. Rodgers detached Frolic; to home via Lawton.

First Lieut. W. A. Howard discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Canaco; to home via Lawton.

Ensign G. P. Nightingale detached Queros; to Oregon.

JULY 19.—Capt. T. F. Burdett, retired, detached duty as inspector of engineering material at the works of the Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to home.

Comdr. W. H. Chambers, retired, detached Illinois; to

Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty as inspector of engineering material at the works of the Midvale Steel Company, also duty works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa.

Comdr. J. A. Bell, retired, detached Cleveland; to Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.

Lieut. H. G. Gates to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 21, 1905.

Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan to Tacoma, charge of engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. U. T. Holmes detached Tacoma; to Illinois, charge of engineering department of that vessel.

Lieut. F. R. Payne to Constellation, and additional duty Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., Aug. 4, 1905.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Dubuque.

Asst. Surgs. J. B. Mears and F. H. Brooks appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy from July 14, 1905.

Act. Corp. J. J. Redington detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Maryland.

Act. Btsn. H. F. Marker detached Peoria; to Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.

Act. Btsn. W. J. Wortman detached Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to Peoria.

Paymr. C. K. G. W. Masterson appointed July 19, 1905, duty Nashville.

NOTE.—Lieut. Comdr. F. Boughter died at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, July 17, 1905.

JULY 20.—Capt. K. Rohrer commissioned captain from June 28.

Comdr. T. D. Griffin commissioned commander from June 26.

Comdr. R. T. Mulligan commissioned commander from June 28.

Comdr. F. W. Coffin to Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, for duty to attend conference of officers.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Hoff commissioned lieutenant commander from July 1.

Lieut. J. J. Raby to Pensacola and additional duty Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Aug. 21.

Ensign W. V. Tomb unexpired of sick leave revoked; to Dubuque July 31.

Ensign J. O. Richardson to Nashville.

Paymr. T. D. Harris to Charleston.

Chief Gunner H. Campbell detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, to navy yard, League Island, duty naval magazine, Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Chief Gunner C. B. Babson detached naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N.J., Aug. 1, to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay.

Chief Gunner H. Sinclair detached inspection duty E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, to duty in charge naval powder depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N.J.

Gunner C. F. Ulrich detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, to duty as inspector of ordnance E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, Aug. 1.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 13.—Major Charles G. Long ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to duty with the U.S. North Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, upon return to San Francisco from tour of inspection, granted leave for fifteen days.

Second Lieuts. William D. Smith, Harold B. Pratt, William C. Wise, Jr., William W. Buckley and Randolph Coyle ordered to report to the Brigadier General, commandant.

JULY 14.—Capt. William C. Powell, assistant paymaster, granted leave from July 17, 1905, to Aug. 10, 1905.

Second Lieut. John Newton detached from Marine barracks, Washington, D.C., and ordered to the U.S.F.S. Alabama.

Capt. William G. Powell, assistant paymaster, on Aug. 12th, detached from headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, and ordered to assume charge of the office of the assistant paymaster, U.S. Marine Corps, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Col. George Richards, assistant paymaster, detached from the office of the assistant paymaster, U.S. Marine Corps, San Francisco, Cal., and ordered to headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, upon reporting of Captain Powell.

JULY 15.—Second Lieut. William C. Wise, Jr., ordered to U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application, Annapolis, Md., for instruction.

JULY 17.—First Lieut. Arthur McAllister, on July 20, detached from Marine barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to report to 1st Lieut. Walter E. Noa, in charge of the Marine Corps recruiting district, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., as assistant to that officer.

First Lieut. Walter E. Noa granted leave from Aug. 1, 1905, to Aug. 31, 1905.

First Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, Jr., granted leave for one month from July 17, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of two weeks.

Major Charles L. McCawley granted leave for one month from July 19, 1905.

First Lieut. D. W. Blake granted leave from July 24, 1905, to July 30, 1905.

Second Lieut. John H. Thompson granted leave from July 18, 1905, to July 19, 1905.

JULY 18.—Capt. Louis McC. Little on July 22 detached from Marine barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to Buffalo, N.Y., to assume charge of the Marine Corps recruiting district, with headquarters in that city.

Capt. John G. Muir, upon the reporting of Capt. Louis McC. Little, detached from the Marine Corps recruiting district, with headquarters at Buffalo, N.Y., and ordered to the Marine barracks, Boston, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 13.—Capt. F. M. Munger is relieved from duty with the Life Saving Service and ordered to assume charge of vessels on Puget Sound, with headquarters at Port Townsend.

Capt. H. B. Rogers is detached from the Thetis and ordered to temporary duty as relief to Captain Munger.

Capt. F. M. Dunwoodie is ordered to command the Thetis.

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely is granted thirty days' extension of leave.

JULY 15.—First Lieut. B. H. Camden is detached from the Windom and ordered to wait orders at Baltimore, Md.

Capt. J. H. Quinan is ordered to command the Seminole.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, Jr., unexpired portion leave revoked; is detached from the Grant and ordered to duty as assistant inspector of life saving stations.

Chief Eng. C. H. Foote is authorized to exchange stations with Chief Eng. J. R. Daly.

JULY 17.—Capt. B. L. Reed, with the Mohawk, is ordered to Flushing Bay, L.I.

Chief Eng. E. G. Schwartz is granted forty days' leave.</

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 18, 1905.

The brig Boxer, which recently arrived from Portsmouth N.H., for use as an additional practice ship for the midshipmen, sailed Monday morning with fifty-six of the new fourth-class for a week's cruise in Chesapeake Bay. The cruise for fourth-class men is a new departure in the line of instruction. Later the Boxer will take on another assignment of the new class for a like cruise, until the four divisions have each had a week's practice on shipboard.

On Saturday half of the annual summer cruise of the midshipmen, which began June 3, was completed. The full complement of the fleet, consisting of thirteen vessels, is now assembled in Gardiner's Bay, Mass., preparatory to sailing again on Monday for another short cruise along the New England coast, after which they will rendezvous at Rockland, Me., and proceed south, stopping at New London, and returning to the Capes of the Chesapeake.

An interesting feature on the homeward stretch will be the visit to the Washington Navy Yard, and the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, Md. At the former place the midshipmen will inspect the naval gun factory.

George K. Stoddard, New Jersey, was admitted Saturday as a member of the new fourth class; also Thomas H. Winters, South Carolina, and Francis W. Scanland, Louisiana; Frederick S. Carter, Delaware.

Mr. Samuel Jickling, for many years clerk at the Naval Academy, has returned home after a six months' sojourn at the Soldiers' Home, Hampden, Va. Mr. Jickling has been seriously ill for some weeks. He was accompanied by his wife, who was summoned to his bedside at the Home.

A formal invitation to row at Poughkeepsie is to be sent to the Naval Academy by the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, at present composed of Columbia, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. The other three colleges whose crews row on the Hudson are there only by invitation of these charter members of the association. A naval official is quoted as saying: "The idea of letting the midshipmen race at Poughkeepsie at first did not appear to have much chance of even passing beyond the stage of talk, for the simple reason that it was considered an unwise thing for the midshipmen to compete away from home against institutions other than the Military Academy at West Point. There is no particular rivalry with any other school or college, but the very fact that Annapolis had rowing races this year with Yale, Columbia, Georgetown and Pennsylvania makes it look better for a race outside with the other college crews."

The following committee has been appointed by the Military Order of Foreign Wars to represent the organization at the obsequies of Admiral John Paul Jones at the Naval Academy: Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, chairman; Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.; Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, U. S. N., retired; Col. H. Ashton Ramsay, Rear Admiral Cipriano Andrade, U. S. N., retired; Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., retired; Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N.; Commodore David Banks, Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V.; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, National Guard of New York; Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N., retired; Morgan G. Bulkeley and Comdr. C. Ellis Stevens.

The naval medical examining board now in session at the Naval Academy conducting the physical examinations of candidates for midshipmen, will probably continue its sittings throughout the remainder of the summer. The rush of work of the board is practically at an end, but there are a number of candidates who held alternate appointments, and whose principals were successful, who are now working for appointments from other districts from which a candidate failed. For this reason the examining board will be in session off and on during the summer.

It is said that Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, U. S. N., at present commanding the frigate Hartford, of the midshipmen's summer cruising squadron, will be permanently assigned to duty at the Naval Academy as the officer in charge of the ships of the station, to succeed Comdr. George M. Stoney, who died several weeks ago. Lieut. R. H. Jackson is acting in that capacity temporarily.

The torpedo boat Porter left the Naval Academy Monday for the navy yard at Norfolk, where she will undergo repairs. After being overhauled and painted the little fighter will return to her station at the Naval Academy.

The new battalion of midshipmen formed by the fourth class now numbers about 190 members. Midshipman Charles F. Chambers, of Ohio, has been placed in command, as Cadet Lieutenant Commander. Chambers has been readmitted after resigning from the class just higher. He is one of the football men in the Academy, and was a member of the football team. The other midshipmen officers of the fourth class, composed of four companies, are: Adjutant, Carroll; chief petty officer, Kelly, M. First Division—Cadet Lieutenant, Campbell; cadet junior lieutenant, Norfleet; cadet ensign, Shea; petty officers, Thiesen, Morrison, Lampner and Maddox. Second Division—Cadet lieutenant, Gray; cadet junior lieutenant, Spiller; cadet ensign, Leighton; cadet petty officers, Bye, Redman, VanDeBog and Nordyke. Third Division—Cadet lieutenant, Hand; cadet junior lieutenant, Kilduff; cadet ensign, LeClair; petty officers, Ruter, Rieger, Becker and Waddington. Fourth Division—Cadet lieutenant, Bernhard; cadet junior lieutenant, White; cadet ensign, Brownson; petty officers, Blenkinship, Kitagaki, Jungling and Lucas.

The officers who compose the summer detail of the Naval Academy as posted this week are: Lieut. Comdr. B. W. Wells, officer in charge; Lieut. Henry E. Smith, officer in charge and instructor in the department of seamanship; Lieut. S. V. Graham, officer in charge and instructor in engineering, same department; Lieut. Allen Buchanan, officer in charge and instructor in the department of ordnance and gunnery. Comdr. T. B. Howard, acting head of the department of ordnance and gunnery; assistants, Lieuts. J. H. Reid, Allen, and David M. Garrison, as instructors. Lieut. E. H. Durrell, acting head of the department of seamanship; assistants, Lieuts. Henry E. Smith, D. W. Todd and Passed Midshipman Samuel Gordon, as instructors. Comdr. James K. Barton, head of the department of marine engineering and naval construction; assistants, Lieut. Comdr. De Witt C. Redgrave and Lieut. S. V. Graham, as instructors.

Comdr. T. B. Howard and his family have moved into their new quarters, inside the Naval Academy enclosure, and will in future reside at No. 15 Sampson Row. This is the new row of residences, a portion of which are still under construction, facing the new armory, and Commander Howard's family are the first in the institution to move in. Lieut. Thomas P. Magruder, aide to Superintendent Sands, with his family has removed from his former quarters, in Goldsborough Row, to the official residence of the superintendent's aide, at No. 45 Rodgers Row.

The pleasure sloop Robert Center, the submarine boat Holland and the gunboat Alvarado, of the Naval Academy vessels, cleared from here Tuesday at an early hour for Norfolk Navy Yard. All three of the vessels will undergo repairs and painting before returning to their station here. The Government tug Standish arrived at the Naval Academy Tuesday morning from her trip to the midshipmen's practice cruise squadron, whither she went last week with mail and the laundry.

By a new order recently issued at the Naval Academy, in addition to the sentry and sergeant of the guard there will in future be a second lieutenant stationed at the main or Maryland avenue entrance to the institution during the daylight hours. This officer is made an additional officer of the guard and will be on duty during the forenoon and from after 1 o'clock till 5 p. m.

Mayor J. DePeyster Douw, the newly elected mayor of Annapolis, paid his first official visit Tuesday after-

noon to Rear Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The relations between the city's chief executive officer and the head of the Naval Academy have always been most friendly and cordial.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 13, 1905.

Many pleasant affairs have been given during the past few days, foremost among them the hop on Saturday evening, July 8, for a number of Army people who came up from the Presidio for the event. A very jolly dance it was, at which the Army and Navy met. Ensign Stanley Woods went down to San Francisco with the tug Unadilla, Saturday morning, and brought the guests, numbering about twenty, up to the yard, arriving here shortly after five o'clock. They were met upon landing by all the young officers, while the ladies were represented by Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, Mrs. I. T. Hagner, Mrs. Charles G. Smith, Miss Ruth Simons and Miss Charlotte Gearing. That evening several small dinners were given at which the Army people were guests and later the hop was held at the bachelors' mess, where tall palms and a profusion of flowers had been used to decorate the large rooms. The guests were received by Mrs. W. T. Burwell and P. A. Surg. C. G. Smith. About seventy-five guests were present. The Army people returned on the Fortuna Sunday afternoon. Among those from the Presidio were Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond W. Briggs, Miss Briggs, Miss McClellan, Lieut. and Mrs. Landers, Dr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Pratt, Miss Fenlon, Miss Swiebert, Miss Patton, Miss Brown, Major Stevenson, Lieutenants Anderson and Sypher.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans entertained at a pretty dinner Saturday evening, red being chosen for the color scheme. The guests were Miss Eleanor Briggs and Miss Margaret McClellan of the Presidio, Asst. Civil Engr. F. H. Cooke and Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry. On Sunday Conr. and Mrs. Evans also entertained at an informal luncheon, at which the guests were Miss McClellan, Miss Briggs, Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, of the Independence, and Asst. Civil Engr. F. H. Cooke. Mrs. Clarence Kempf is spending the summer at a beautiful country home of her mother at Lake Tahoe, but will leave in the early fall for the Orient to join Lieutenant Kempf.

Ensign Samuel Bryant, of the destroyer Preble, entertained at dinner aboard the ship on Saturday evening. Among the guests were Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Landers of the Presidio were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake during their stay at the island.

Mrs. C. C. Fewell, who with her mother, Mrs. Grow, is spending the summer in Vallejo, has been quite ill, but is now convalescent. Mrs. Fewell's sister, Miss Elizabeth Grow, who has been attending school in Pasadena, has arrived in Vallejo to spend the summer.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, asst. quartermaster of the Marine Corps, returned to San Francisco the latter part of the week, after a few days' stay at the barracks here, where he was the guest of Major James E. Mahoney. Colonel Prince left on Tuesday last for Sitka, Alaska, where he will make a tour of inspection. Capt. Leof M. Harding, of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Harding returned to their home in San Francisco on Friday, after a pleasant visit at the yard, guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly.

Capt. C. P. Perkins, of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, and Mrs. Perkins, entertained at a dinner in the Palm Garden of the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on Thursday evening last, the affair being complimentary to ex-Congressman and Mrs. Dixon, of Montana. Miss Ada English, of Oakland, is visiting at the San Francisco Naval Training Station at present, where she is a guest at the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown.

Mrs. John Francis Marshall, Jr., and her sister, Miss Gladys Grandy, came up to the yard on Saturday last to attend the hop. While here they were the guests of Mrs. Rousseau, Mrs. M. A. V. Evans, of Pensacola, Fla., is expected to arrive here soon to spend the summer as the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Naval Contr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans. Paymr. Frederick K. Perkins returned to the Pensacola at Yerbu. Buena the first of the week, after a couple of days' visit with friends at the yard and in Vallejo.

Mrs. Thomas T. Craven was the hostess at a pleasant tea given at her apartments in Vallejo on Monday, complimentary to Miss Edith Herron and Miss Gertrude King, two Los Angeles girls who are guests of Mrs. S. L. Graham. Miss Herron has an unusually fine voice, and the affair was turned into an impromptu musicale. Mrs. Craven was assisted by Mrs. Wade L. Jolly and Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, who served the punch and frappé. The guests were the younger set.

Mrs. Royal R. Richardson left the first of the week for Portsmouth, N.H., where she will visit her family for the next few months. Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond Briggs were the guests of P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles G. Smith over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. L. A. McClure are spending a few weeks at Lake Tahoe. Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly entertained Dr. and Mrs. Sheppard of the Presidio the last of the week.

The officers of the German cruiser Falke entertained at an informal tea aboard the ship last Saturday, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by the many San Franciscans in attendance. The German officers have become very popular in that city and many pleasant affairs have been given them, among which was the luncheon at which Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Perkins recently entertained aboard the Pensacola.

Gen. and Mrs. Oscar F. Long, U. S. A., with their two young daughters, are spending the summer at Carmel-by-the-Sea. Mrs. McCalla and Miss Stella McCalla left Tuesday for Glen Alpine, where they will spend some time.

Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger entertained a number of the ladies of the yard on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 11. Five hundred was played, and first and second prize won by Mrs. G. B. Ransome and Mrs. John Irwin, Jr. Mrs. Evans captured the consolation, while the booby fell to Mrs. Jolly.

Miss Jessie Miller came up to the yard the early part of the week, and is now the guest of Mrs. R. M. Cutts. Before returning to her home in Berkeley Miss Miller will visit Miss Frances Waggoner for a few days.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., July 20, 1905.

Two distinguished callers presented themselves at the navy yard Tuesday, and they caught nobody "napping," despite the intense heat New England has been burdened with for ten days. They were Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, U. S. M. C., and Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U. S. N. The former was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Richard S. Hooker, U. S. M. C., and a salute of eleven guns greeted them. Some hours were spent in looking over the books, the prison and quarters of the men, and an official call was made upon Rear Admiral Albert S. Snow and opportunity given of witnessing a battalion drill of the marines with full band. Admiral Converse arrived at nearly the same hour and received the regular official welcome. Accompanied by Admiral Snow and Civil Engineer Parks, a careful inspection was made of the new drydock and numerous buildings in progress of erection.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N., retired, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse at Lenox. Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. S. Crowninshield are as usual at Bar Harbor at "The Anchorage." Mrs. Crowninshield, who was a Bradford of Massachusetts, is the author of several books besides being a social leader. Col. Daniel R. Larned, U. S. A., retired, and family are at Crawford's, White Mountains. Mrs. Sampson, widow of Rear Ad-

miral Sampson, is at Rockland, Mass., for the summer. Mrs. Charles D. Sigbee is at Harwichport, Mass., awaiting the arrival of her husband, Rear Admiral Sigbee, now en route with Paul Jones's body.

Portsmouth is on the qui vive of excitement over the forthcoming peace conference at its navy yard, and the town is to be quite en fête for the distinguished visitors, who will be quartered at the Wentworth.

At Portland the other day the Army and Navy Journal representative was graciously received by Col. William F. Stewart at his quarters at Fort Williams. His attractive daughter is about to return from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., where she is a guest of her brother, Capt. W. F. Stewart, Jr., commanding the 53d Co., Coast Art. While there, Major E. St. John Greble, U. S. A., arrived to inspect the various Army posts in Portland Harbor. Major H. M. Lord, paymaster, U. S. A., with headquarters in Boston, was another visitor. Colonel Stewart loaned the 2d Artillery band to Fort Constitution, N. H., for two weeks, under a new order of the War Department. The Fort Williams ball team went to Fort Constitution and became fog bound, returning on the tug Henry Wilson.

Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., is rapidly recovering from an operation upon his head, performed at a local private hospital, and after a visit at his home on the Cape will return to the Philippines.

Lieut. Eugene H. Douglas, of Colonel Frye's 1st Heavy Artillery Regiment, now in camp at Fort Rodman, has been appointed to the U. S. Navy as assistant paymaster. His was the only New England name of the 38 selected for examination, out of 2,000 applicants. He is twenty-five years old, a Harvard graduate, has taught school in the Philippines, after serving with his regiment in the Spanish-American War. When the Cuban teachers came to this country in 1899, he was in charge of the direction of their tour. He is succeeded in the regiment by Lieut. Frank S. Wilson, who has resumed his place there after a temporary residence West. He too served with this regiment in '98.

The envoys at Portsmouth are to have the use of special cables from Rye Beach, N. H., to England, in order to keep in touch by wire with their respective countries. Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Pierce is on the field arranging advance details. He was present Monday at the Mt. Washington, Bretton Woods, N. H., at a reception tendered Governor McLane and staff.

M. H. B.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 17, 1905.

Major E. C. Carter, Med. Dept., assigned to duty as surgeon of this post, is now en route from Manila. Major Carter will also have charge of the department of hygiene at the Staff College, a distinction accorded him at the instance of Secretary Taft, who was greatly impressed with his work, while Secretary Taft was Governor of the Philippine Islands, at which time Major Carter held the responsible position of Commissioner of Public Health in Manila and rendered invaluable service.

There will be some changes in the corps of instructors in the Infantry and Cavalry School next year. The chief of the Engineering Corps has recommended Major Lansing H. Beach, to relieve Major T. H. Reese, in the department of engineering. Capt. O. L. Spaulding, Art. Corps, will relieve Capt. C. F. Bates, 25th Inf., in the department of law. Lieut. Wildurr Willing, who has gone with the two companies of Engineers to the Philippines, will be relieved by Capt. H. B. Ferguson.

Capt. E. L. Butts, 18th Inf., has returned from Stillwater, Minn., where he attended the encampment of the Minnesota N. G., and visited friends. Lieut. Frederick Herscher has arrived from San Francisco to be the guest of friends at the post. Lieut. J. C. Rieger, 4th Cav., is visiting at the post, en route to New York. He will sail with his regiment for Manila in August.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell left for Washington Friday. He contemplates visiting friends at Lake Champlain, N. Y., for a couple of weeks, before his return here in August. General Bell sails from New York Aug. 19 for Europe, where he will represent the American Army, at the fall maneuvers of the French army. He is expected to return home about Oct. 1.

Owing to a shortage of horses, part of the equipment of the 29th Battery will have to be shipped by railroad to Fort Riley, where they will go for the annual target practice, July 22. Major H. M. Andrews will be in command.

The Misses Hall, Miss Ecker and Mrs. McFarland had a narrow escape from a serious accident, Wednesday, while driving. The tongue of the ambulance broke, but the dexterity of the driver prevented any grave results.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, his wife and daughter, of Fort Thomas, Ky., are the guests of Mrs. Nave's sister, Mrs. Mary R. Weaver at 416 Olive street, Leavenworth city, en route to San Francisco.

Miss Helen Ecker, sister of Mrs. J. E. Normoyle, left to-day for Salt Lake City to be the guest of Major and Mrs. Hornaday. Mrs. C. H. Cochran and nephew, Laurence Smith, of Muskogee, I. T., left Thursday to spend the summer with relatives in Zanesville, Ohio.

Gen. and Mrs. Sanno, formerly of Fort Leavenworth, will come from New York in the early fall to remain indefinitely with their daughter, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, Jr. General Sanno was in command of the 18th Infantry during part of his service in the Philippines. Mrs. James Hornbrook and little daughter, Genevieve, will arrive the last of July from Manila, to visit her sister, Mrs. Pendleton.

Mrs. C. H. Barth and her guest, Miss Alinger, of Des Moines, were among those who participated in a moonlight supper party, of which Dr. W. W. Walters was the host. Lieut. C. H. Morrow, 18th Inf., was a guest in St. Joseph, Mo., Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lawton entertained with an informal dinner Friday evening.

Mrs. J. G. Brewster and daughter, Mrs. Arthur Mack, will leave July 29 for Portland, Ore., where they will sail, on the Steamer, on the transport Sheridan for Manila; they will join Lieut. J. A. Mack, Art. Corps, at Manila.

Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf., has gone to St. Joseph, Mo., to attend the Governor's Day exercises of the National Guard of Missouri, now having its annual encampment at Lake Contrary. The chaplain will deliver two addresses.

There was a very pretty wedding in the chapel Wednesday night, when Mr. Edward I. Thrall and Mrs. Alice V. Keys were united in marriage by Chaplain Axton, who met them at the altar, and read the service in use by the Congregational Church. Miss Lillian Hayles played the wedding march from Lohengrin. Mr. Thrall was formerly a member of the 15th Infantry, but now Coast Artillery. Mr. and Mrs. Thrall left the same evening for San Francisco.

The remains of Mrs. Cary Ryther, wife of Capt. Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., were interred Friday evening at the National Cemetery. The services were conducted by Chaplain Axton. Mrs. Ryther died in California about one year ago. Captain Ryther, having been on recruiting duty at Sacramento, Cal., at the time, immediately after the burial Captain Ryther left for Covington, Ky., to visit his two small children, before leaving for the Orient to join his regiment.

On Monday the first athletic field day contests since the arrival of the 18th Infantry, were held on the West End parade grounds. Many friends from the city were present. Corporal Peters, Troop E, 9th Cav., was the leading athlete of the day, capturing the 100-yard dash, the running high jump, and position in the 240-yard relay race. The most interesting event was the Artillery con-tacting part. The big siege battery section commanded by Sergeant Woolf harnessed, went 150 yards, fired a shot and returned in three forty-five, beating the fastest field battery sections by forty seconds. The 230-yard dash was won by Sergeant Woodward, Troop F, 9th Cav. 24 3-4 secs.; blank cartridges contest, Pvt. Powell, Co. M, 18th Inf.; wall scaling, 1st Infantry battalion team, 50 1-2 secs.;

relay race, Cavalry squadron team, 440 yards, 53 1-5 secs. The mounted track event, the pistol and saber was won by Private Caldwell, Troop H, 9th Cav., 32 secs. The ball game between a picked Infantry team and the 29th Battery was a tame affair; the battery team scored 11 to 1 in four innings, when the game was called.

FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., July 15, 1905.

A lawn party was given at the post July 7 from 6 to 12 o'clock p.m., by the section of the New York branch of the Army Relief Society, of which Mrs. Torrey is president and Lieut. W. H. Patterson, B.A., 24th Inf., is secretary. The program: Full dress parade 6 p.m.; full dress guard mounting immediately after parade; band concert by the 24th Infantry regimental band (Mr. W. O. Thompson, conductor), 7:30 to 8:30 p.m.; and dancing from 9 p.m. to midnight. During the band concert, refreshments were served by Mrs. Torrey and Miss Huston, assisted by the other ladies of the garrison.

The quarters of the commanding officer, Major Z. W. Torrey, were beautifully decorated and magnificently illuminated, and the Officers' Club and other quarters tastefully dressed for the occasion. Tents of various types were erected on the lawn, and on the parade ground in front of the commanding officer's quarters was a shelter tent camp, men and equipments, a Gatling and Hotchkiss light mountain gun making a very attractive exhibit. The regimental band from Fort Harrison was present, through the courtesy of the regimental commander, and the music furnished by it was in a class by itself—excellent—every number on the program being enjoyed. About \$125 was realized. The people of the city of Missoula co-operated with us in our worthy work. It is estimated that 500 persons witnessed parade. All means of transportation were taken.

From the many sincere expressions of appreciation by those present, Mrs. Torrey, who was the active spirit of the entire entertainment, can feel amply repaid for her many days indefatigable labor of preparation and successful execution of so delightful an entertainment. The members of the society, besides Mrs. Torrey and Lieutenant Patterson, are: Mmes. Cabaniss, Maxey, Ashburn, Mitchell, Knox, Merrick and Alford.

The battalion, with staff officers mounted, headed by the regimental band, participated in the Fourth of July parade in Missoula. Major Z. W. Torrey was in command, and Lieut. W. H. Patterson, 24th Inf., was his adjutant. In the afternoon and again in the evening, the band, with Mr. Thompson as conductor, gave a delightful concert in Missoula.

During the stay of the regimental band, July 2 to 10, the driveways of the post were crowded with spectators at evening parade, guard mounting and band concert. It was agreed that never before had such splendid music been rendered here and every selection was well received. Time and again Mr. Thompson was requested to add to his program some selection previously rendered which had caught the fancy of those present. We believe Mr. Thompson has the very best band in the Army to-day, and his willingness to comply with requests was appreciated by everyone. The appreciation of his work was demonstrated by the fact that the Chamber of Commerce of Missoula arranged to have the band return to participate in the county fair in August.

Major and Mrs. Torrey, Miss Huston and Mrs. Mitchell left July 10 for a tour of the Yellowstone National Park. Cape E. B. Gose, regimental adjutant, of Fort Harrison, was a visitor at the post from the 2d to the 10th.

The competitors for the Division Infantry competition will leave the post the 18th. It is hoped that Lieut. W. S. Fulton, whose work has been so remarkable, will be among the number.

Mr. Phillip Torrey is at the post awaiting his commission as 2d lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

July 3 was field day. In the morning a competition was held on the rifle range. Teams of four each from Companies I, K, L, M and the post and battalion staff and N.C.S. participated. Ten shots were fired at slow and rapid fire, at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Following is the standing of each team: Co. I, 994; Co. K, 977; Staff and N.C.S., 945; Co. L, 942, and Co. M, 944 points. Following are some of the individual scores made: Sergt. Hawkins 268, Lieut. Fulton 266, Sergt. Powell 260, Sergt. Elvins 258, Corporal Scarce 258, and Sergt. Sanders 257. In the afternoon Co. L demonstrated its general superiority in the field sports.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., July 17, 1905.

Capt. C. H. McNeil, Field Art., and Mrs. McNeil left the garrison yesterday afternoon for New Canaan, Conn., where they will spend six weeks and then go to Fort Totten, N.Y., where Captain McNeil will take a year's course in the School of Submarine Defense.

Last week the post was almost completely cut off by water from Junction City, for the first time since the disastrous flood of 1903. Heavy rains in the northwestern part of the State had sent the Republican river a-booming, and by Saturday morning the lowlands between town and post were completely inundated. Travel had to be entirely suspended until Monday morning, when the high water subsided.

On the afternoon of July 4 the Artillery and the 11th Cavalry basketball teams played a game for the post championship at the Athletic Park, which resulted in a hard-earned victory for the wagon soldiers. Score, 8 to 7. The batteries were: Cavalry, Owens and Carson; Artillery, Romig, Baker and Shanks.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Billingslea, Med. Dep., rejoined last week from a two months' leave spent at Westminster, Md., and other eastern points. The mother of Lieut. John Symington, 11th Cav., arrived early in the week and is the guest of her son and Mrs. Symington. She has but lately returned to the United States from an extended European trip.

Lieut. E. A. Buchanan, 9th Cav., left for the East on Wednesday for his two months' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Westmorland, 11th Cav., left early last week for Atlanta, Ga., and the vicinity.

The 20th Field Battery returned to the post on Friday evening, at about 7 o'clock, from Marysville, Kas., where it participated in the 4th of July celebration at the request of the citizens' committee. The return trip was made in three days. Fully 7,000 people witnessed the driving of the battery in that town, and, judging from the local papers, it proved to be the "whole thing." Captain Snow, commanding the battery, and Lieutenants Hennessy, Clark and Glassford were the guests of the citizens of the town, while the battery was treated in a manner that its members will long remember. It was one continual round of pleasure.

The post baseball team defeated the Manhattan team at that place on the afternoon of the 4th by a score of 5 to 2. The features of the game were the pitching of Fisher for Riley, and the base running of Flaherty, also for Riley.

Contract Surgeon J. P. Kelly, granted a leave for four months, will visit in the East and will then go to the exposition at Portland, Ore., after which he will sojourn in California. Lieut. G. Cushman, 11th Cav., who has been confined to his quarters by illness, is once more for duty. Captain W. H. McCormack, 9th Cav., leaves this week for his month's leave. Mr. J. J. Masters, of Chicago, who has been visiting his brother, the secretary of the local Y.M.C.A., left the first of the week for his home, where he will attend the Chicago University. Quite a change in the regular chapel service has been planned by Chaplain Miller, of the 13th Cavalry, who recently joined the post to take up his labors. Instead of the prisoners, some sixty in number, being marched to the chapel on Sunday morning, an afternoon service is

held for their benefit in the post guard house, under the direction of Chaplain Miller, with the assistance of Secretary Masters, of the Y.M.C.A. The morning service in the chapel is for officers and enlisted men, while a Sunday school for the children has been started, with the meeting time set for 9:30 a. m. There is also a Bible class for enlisted men at the same hour, in charge of Capt. G. W. Gatchell, Field Art. Everyone is invited for the evening service in the post chapel at 7:30 o'clock. The new order of things is proving very popular.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marlborough Churchill, Field Art., entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening of last week for Mrs. Pratt, mother of Lieutenant Symington. Those seated about the table were Lieut. and Mrs. James Parker, 13th Cav., and Lieut. and Mrs. Symington.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, Artillery garrison, entertained on Thursday evening of last week for Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell, who recently joined the post from their wedding trip. Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill were also present. Capt. T. C. Dickson, Ord. Dep., arrived July 9 from Washington and is an additional member of the Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board for the present. Captain and Mrs. George H. Cameron gave a number of the children of the post an outing at Eureka Lake on Wednesday evening of last week.

The post team and an aggregation of ball tossers from Enterprise, Kas., had it out on the athletic park diamond yesterday afternoon, and although the day was one of the hottest of the year, the game was close and as exciting as one could wish. In the fifth inning the visitors went up in the air and Riley scored 5 runs, which proved too great a lead for Enterprise to overcome. Final score: Enterprise, 5, Fort Riley, 6.

A stone structure, in imitation of a block house, has been built on Morris Hill on the reservation, northwest of the post, and the 7th Battery is using it as a target during its work with the Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board. The structure has trenches on the flanks and in its rear, in which infantry silhouettes are placed, during the practice.

A considerable number of Manhattanites were visitors in the post last week, on the occasion of a coaching party from the near-by city. A stop was also made at Eureka Lake, en route.

The weather for the past week has been excessively hot. Drilling at a very fast gait is impossible, so strong are the sun's rays.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 13, 1905.

The event of the week was the brilliant reception given by Mrs. Eleanor Martin at her handsome home on Broadway, in honor of Secretary of War Taft and Miss Alice Roosevelt, last Friday night. Mrs. Martin was assisted in receiving her hundreds of guests by Mrs. Downey Harvey, Mrs. S. S. Sumner, Mrs. McCalla, Mrs. N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, Mrs. F. T. Dubois, of Idaho, Mrs. S. E. Payne, of New York, Mrs. W. W. Morrow, Mrs. Walter A. Martin, Baroness von Schroeder, Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, Miss Boardman, Miss McMillan and Miss Dolph. The house was decorated principally in masses of American beauty roses, and the handsome costumes of the guests and showy uniforms of the Army and Navy officers added the finishing touches to the brilliancy of the scene. Among the officers and their wives who were present were Gen. and Mrs. S. S. Sumner, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Gen. W. R. Shafter, Gen. and Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge, Gen. and Mrs. Charles A. Woodruff, Col. and Mrs. Morris C. Colge, George Andrews, Major and Mrs. C. A. Devoe, Major George O. Squirer, Major and Mrs. C. E. Gillette, Major and Mrs. C. R. Krauthoff, and many other officers from the staff departments and posts about the bay.

On Friday morning a full dress review of all the Presidio troops was held in front of the general hospital, for Secretary Taft. It was an exceedingly hot day, but notwithstanding, the road facing the parade was crowded with people long before the Secretary of War appeared. The review seemed particularly imposing as it is rarely that the troops are called out in full dress.

The Presidio baseball team played the Vallejos on Saturday afternoon at the Presidio athletic grounds, and up to the eighth inning the game was a fine one, but after that the Presidio team weakened in their playing, with the result of a score of 7 to 1, in favor of the Vallejos.

Capt. W. G. Haan, General Staff, is in San Francisco again after a flying trip to Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse G. Langdon at Fort Miley are being congratulated upon the birth of a little daughter. Lieut. W. G. Peace, Art. Corps, expects to leave the Presidio within a few days to be gone for several months on duty connected with the military progressive map, and will make his headquarters in San Diego. Mrs. Ryan, wife of Capt. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav., is at present visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. G. H. Torney, at the general hospital. Gen. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., retired, and his wife and children are spending the summer months at Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty, who have been visiting Captain Faison at Fort Mason for the last few weeks, expect to leave at the end of the week for a trip to Alaska, stopping over at Seattle and Portland on their return journey to San Francisco. Lieut. Frederick Herschler, 4th Cav., leaves within a few days for a visit to his family in the East, before sailing for the Philippines this fall.

A very jolly party went from the Presidio last Saturday to Mare Island, staying over for the hop in the evening, and many of them spending the night. Among those who took the trip were Major William Stephenson, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard L. Landers, Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs, Lieutenant Sypher, Dr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Pratt, and Miss Fenlon.

It is greatly regretted that orders have come which will take Dr. Lyster from the Presidio to Fort McIntosh, near Laredo, Texas, some time during the next month. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Austin Coolidge left San Francisco the first of the week for Yellowstone Park, and after some weeks there they will return via Portland, Ore. Mrs. Murphy, wife of Lieut. John Burke Murphy, Art. Corps, is at present in San Francisco with her small daughter, visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mokes, and her grandparents, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers.

The Press Club extended an invitation to the officers about the harbor to a lecture, which was given last evening by one of their number, Mr. Edwin Emerson, on the war in the Far East, and which was particularly interesting as he had been in Port Arthur during the bombardment and had many pictures of the scenes within the fortress to throw upon the canvass. Many of the officers availed themselves of the opportunity to listen to the lecture.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., July 17, 1905.

The two companies of the 27th Infantry are prepared to leave this post for Fort Sheridan as soon as the 4th Infantry arrives, and their departure is the cause of much regret. Major Howe, 27th Inf., commanding officer, has won the admiration of all well thinking people hereabouts. His efforts to elevate the moral atmosphere around this fort are especially commendable and will bear fruit.

In a letter received by Sergeant Lockwood, retired, from Q.M. Sergeant Bloedel, 3d Inf., now stationed in Alaska, Sergeant Bloedel announces the arrival of a daughter.

The field day which was to have been held on Wednesday, was postponed until Friday on account of Secretary Hay's death. Captain Parrott acted as referee, assisted by Lieutenants Moran, Bailey and Hawkins, as the

judges. The winners of the day were: Tug-of-war, Co. C; 120-yard hurdle, Private Reinhardt; shelter tent pitching, Corp. Opdyke and Pvt. Eastman; relay race, Sergt. Painter; running broad jump, Sergt. Painter, 17 ft. 10 in.; 100-yard dash, Pvt. Reinhardt; running high jump, Corporal Gant; 100-yard sack race, Pvt. Long. The entries for the exercises numbered about fifty, from the two companies now stationed at the fort.

The Highlands baseball team of Fort Thomas, defeated the Walton, Ky., team at that place on Saturday afternoon, score 5 to 1. A large crowd of Fort Thomas people went to Walton as rooters for the Highlands team.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., June 8, 1905.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, who arrived in Manila on the Buford from Jolo, showed plainly the result of the ten days' strenuous campaign amid the Jolo jungles. Marching and fighting his way through the all but impenetrable thickets has reduced the general's weight. He spoke in glowing terms of the excellent work done by the officers and men during the sharp, brief, but successful campaign. There were one hundred and ten Moro lantakas and one hundred and fifty rifles captured.

The instigator of these recent troubles in the Island of Jolo was Datto Pala, a Moro chief, who was wanted by the English for murder and depredations committed on English settlers in the North of Borneo. Datto Pala was finally located, surrounded, and given a chance to surrender by General Wood, which he refused; he was then killed with about two hundred of his Moro followers. Of all the bands that the troops encountered none would surrender but Datto Hati. He gave up forty-two rifles and a large number of bolos to General Wood.

The Navy rendered most valuable aid by patrolling the waters, thereby cutting off all escape of these outlaws by water. The torpedo boat destroyers Chauncey and Barry, and the gunboat Paragua, with the coastguard cutter Tablas, co-operated with General Wood and succeeded in terminating a series of troubles most successfully in an exceedingly short time.

The troops under General Wood were: The 14th Cavalry, 23d, 24d and 7th Infantry, all doing brave and excellent work. It is all quiet in Jolo now.

Dr. Madison H. Bowman, after five years' duty with troops, most of the time "hiking," has just left for a well-earned leave of five months, and expects to visit his home in Kentucky. Mrs. and Miss Shields, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., at Jolo, have returned to their home in Manila.

Mrs. Charles G. Starr entertained the Tuesday evening club most elegantly in her spacious home, 400 Calle Real, Malate, Tuesday of this week. Mrs. Starr was assisted in receiving by her house guest, Mrs. Farr, who rendered delightful piano music throughout the morning. An elegant Canton (China) vase was given as first prize. The club meets with Mrs. Shield next week.

Mrs. Dade, wife of Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav., acting as Inspector of Philippine Constabulary, with her two children left on the Thomas to go directly to New York, to be with her aunt, who is very ill. Captain Dade will follow on being relieved here sometime this fall or winter.

Gen. and Mrs. H. C. Corbin have returned from Baguio, the health resort of the islands. General Corbin was so pleased with this city among the hills that he is thinking of building a "long-hut" as a residence there.

On arrival of the transport Sherman from San Francisco on June 1 in Manila Bay, the yellow flag was flying, telling of two cases of smallpox on board. The disease broke out before Honolulu was reached, the victim being left there. Just before Guam was sighted two more cases developed among the sailors. The 7th Cavalry was allowed to disembark on June 1 and left that evening for Batangas. The regiment will be assigned to various stations later.

The 9th Infantry, commanded by the popular Col. James Regan, is being heartily welcomed back to the Philippines. Headquarters and one battalion will be stationed at Cuartel de Espana, Walled City, the rest of the regiment being temporarily quartered at Cuartel Melsic. The 7th Infantry, which has occupied that station, on the 1st of the month moved out to Fort William McKinley to give place to the 9th.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M. Dept., who has been in charge of construction and repair at Fort Santiago, Manila, will return to the U.S. on July 15. Mrs. Kimball left in May. Capt. George A. Nugent, Art. Corps, Q.M. Dept., relieves Captain Kimball.

Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the Department of Luzon, who leaves the Philippines next week for the United States, is very popular throughout his department. The Knights of Pythias of Manila give a banquet to-night in his honor. "General Randall on horseback" has become a well-known figure each afternoon on the Luneta, and will be greatly missed, but congratulations are heartily extended on his promotion to a major generalship four months before his retirement.

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide to General Wood, with station at Zamboanga, returned yesterday from a several weeks' leave spent in Japan, greatly benefited in health by the stay in a cold climate. He expects to go to his post of duty in Mindanao in a few days. Capt. Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf., of Fort William McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis, Masters Harry and Thomas, and Miss Adalade Lewis, are just back from a stay of three months in Japan and China. Mrs. Bloom, wife of Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, chief commissary of the Department of Mindanao, spent two days in Manila this week, en route to Batangas, to see her son, Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, 4th Inf., at Camp Eldridge, Laguna. When the 4th Infantry leaves on July 15 Lieutenant Bloom will go with his regiment.

Mrs. Corbin, wife of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, has not been very well the past several days, but is out again, much to the pleasure of her many devoted friends.

The Governor General and Mrs. Wright are again in Manila, after a sojourn of a couple of months in Baguio. On account of needed repairs to the Malacanan palace Mrs. Wright will be unable to hold any public reception, or even observe her day at home, for at least a month to come.

Memorial Day was beautifully observed in Manila, as all over the islands, wherever an Army cemetery is located. In Manila the old Pasay Cemetery, which has been used to afford a temporary resting-place for our Army's dead, was decorated with flags most tastefully. Gen. H. C. Corbin made the opening remarks, followed by Bishop Brent, of the Episcopal church.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., June 13, 1905.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Carter, commanding the department of the Visayas, with his aide, Lieut. George H. Shields, arrived at Camp Connell from the east coast on Friday. He brought with him the cheering news of the decisive and most important victory which Capt. Cromwell Stacey, with Co. E, 21st Inf., and a detachment of the 38th Company of Philippine Scouts, obtained over one of the main camps of the Puljans, resulting in the killing of the principal Puljan leader, Enrique Dagujob. The particulars of the victory are fully set forth in a letter sent by General Carter to the Military Secretary at Manila, as follows:

Headquarters Department of the Visayas,

Laoag, Samar, June 9, 1905.

Captain Stacey, with eighty men, Co. E, 21st Inf., and 38th Company Scouts, surprised main camp Puljans June 4, about fifteen miles southeast Catubig and six

Moroney

Philadelphia.

To find a brother officer when you visit Philadelphia, make inquiry for his address at Moroney's. Nearly all Army and Navy men buy their wines, liquors, cigars and cigarettes at

205 South 13th Street

Cars from League Island Navy Yard pass the door.

hours directly south of San Vicente; hand-to-hand fight for thirty minutes; killed Enrique Dagujob, the head chief of Pulijans, one commandante, two captains and thirty-seven Pulijan soldiers. Dead soldiers counted in camp, many others in brush not verified. Dagujob's body brought to Catubigan and buried. Identification complete. Captured one Krag carbine, seven Springfield carbines, three revolvers, two hundred war bolos and four hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition. Captain Stacey estimates forty guns in hands of Pulijans in fight. Number of Pulijans wounded in fight not ascertained. Valuable records of Pulijan movements captured. Six Pulijan soldiers captured. Prisoners and women who have since come in state Capt. Cenicio Lazaro and Captain Andres wounded. Lazaro is chief responsible for lawless conditions last year on the San Ramon peninsula, between Gumay and Gras River, and whose band fought Lieutenant Bennett's detachment May 5, in which action Lazaro had nine killed and twelve wounded; four of the latter have since died. Native guide of Las Navas was killed. Released two native prisoners undergoing torture. Prisoners state that there were over four hundred fighting men and about two hundred other natives in Dagujob's camp. The two men, 21st Inf., wounded with Krags; both doing well. Captain Stacey deserves much credit for the successful conduct of the expedition. The 38th Company of Scouts is the one which was almost annihilated on East coast in three fights in October, November and December last year and recently reorganized at Iloilo.

Captain Stacey received a copy of the following official telegram sent by the Division Commander to General Carter, and through him to Colonel Williams, who commands the 21st Infantry: "The Division Commander desires to express his appreciation of the fine work performed by Captain Stacey and his men of your command on June 4." The news of this victory was received with considerable enthusiasm on the part of the officers and men of the 21st, and all seemed pleased with the fact that the regiment is permitted to take such a prominent part in the pacification of this troublesome island.

To what extent this important victory and the death of the principal Pulijan leader will quell the disturbances in Samar time alone will tell. There are still large bands of Pulijans, with influential leaders, at large, and these will undoubtedly continue to create some trouble, but they are hard pressed by the troops now in the field, and the opinion prevails that the battle of June 4 marks the beginning of the end of this protracted strife, and that the day of peace, of prosperity, and happiness for the unfortunate inhabitants of Samar has begun to dawn.

All the officers and ladies of this garrison were invited to attend a reception last Saturday evening, given by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, in honor of their guest, General Carter. The general left for Laoang and the East coast on Sunday evening. Major H. Leonhauser, 21st Inf., who commands the garrison at Laoang, is spending a few days with his family at this post. Lieut. George E. Bell left on Sunday evening to join his company, stationed at Gumay.

The 38th Company of Philippine Scouts, who were stationed here for a few weeks, left on Sunday evening for a station on the east coast, near Borongan. The officers who went with this company were Lieut. John A. Paegelow and Lieut. A. S. Fletcher, the latter recently appointed from civil life.

The social given by the ladies of the garrison at the Officers' Club last Friday evening proved to be a most enjoyable affair. The evening was spent in card playing and dancing. The gentlemen's prize was awarded to Lieut. Boss Reese, who is stationed here temporarily with the First Battalion of Philippine Scouts, while the ladies' prize was captured by Miss Evelyn Grayson.

Lieut. Lutz Wahl, of the 21st Inf., who is stationed at Gandara, spent last Monday at this post. Capt. C. H. Martin, chief of the Department of Visayas, was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Parmerter for a few days this week. Capt. R. W. Rose has been confined to his quarters for several days on account of sickness.

Lieut. L. Bennett, while taking Co. G out on a hike a couple of weeks ago, in the vicinity of Oris, encountered a small band of Pulijans. The result was a skirmish, in which some sixteen Pulijans were killed. There were no casualties on the side of the American soldiers.

Lieut. William P. Kitts arrived at Camp Connell from Lorente on May 14 as witness in a court-martial case. The First Company of Philippine Scouts, in command of Lieutenants Nickerson and Conklin, arrived at this post from Loquicoon on Friday, May 19. Nearly the entire company were suffering from dengue or malarial fevers, and for that reason were ordered to Camp Connell for medical treatment and general recuperation.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Harrison, with their baby, took the "Samar" for Manila on May 20. Lieutenant Harrison to spend a short leave and return to duty with his company at this post. Mrs. Harrison and daughter were to go on to Japan, where they will remain for some time.

At a meeting of the ladies' card club, at the home of Mrs. A. L. Parmerter, the only young man present was Edgar Williams, son of Colonel and Mrs. Williams, who succeeded in carrying off the prize.

With the end of May we reached the beginning of the rainy season. The refreshing showers of rain are becoming more frequent and all feel more comfortable in consequence. The number of those on sick report is considerably smaller than it was, and those who are still suffering with malaria or dengue fevers are on the far road to recovery.

The 1st Delaware Infantry, in camp at Newark, Del., on July 18 suffered so much from the heat that Colonel Townsend cut out a sham battle and regimental drill that had been planned and the Guardsmen were given only light work. The mercury reached 100 degrees, despite the fact that the camp was pitched in a rolling country that gets whatever breezes are blowing. In the morning a regimental drill was held, and the battalions also went through skirmish formations. Many of the men seriously felt the effect of the heat, although none was prostrated. Private Smith, of Company D, Wilmington, had a rib broken by being tossed in a blanket. Governor Preston visited the regiment in camp.

INFANTRY COMPETITION, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

The annual Infantry competition of the Southwestern Division was held at Camp Adna R. Chaffee, near Fort Reno, O.T., from July 10 to 15, inclusive, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the division.

The following officers had the shooting of the Infantry in charge, and were also detailed to officiate at the shooting of the Cavalry competitors from July 17 to 20, and at the pistol competition from July 21 to 22:

Officer in charge and commanding camp, Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, 20th Inf. Adjutant and statistical officer, Capt. George C. Saffarans, adjutant, 2d Inf.

Chief range officer, Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf. Assistant to chief range officer, Capt. N. F. McClure, 5th Cav.

Q.M. and O.D., 1st Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf. Telephone officer, 2d Lieut. Clarence Lininger, 1st Cav.

Medical officer, Contract Surg. A. M. Chase. In command of enlisted competitors and members of organization force, Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf.; Capt. N. F. McClure, Q.M., 5th Cav., asst.

Commissary and mess officer, 1st Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, squadron adjutant, 1st Cav.

Range officers: 1st Lieuts. J. T. Watson, 26th Inf.; Hilden Olin, 20th Inf.; G. E. Goodrich, 30th Inf.; D. W. Chamberlin, 2d Inf.; A. S. Perkins, 1st Cav.; J. C. Kay, 2d Inf. 2d Lieutenants Edward M. O'Leary, 1st Cav.; P. J. Hennessey, 5th Cav.; B. E. Gray, 29th Inf.; J. E. Green, 25th Inf.; P. H. Sheridan, 5th Cav.; R. J. West, 26th Inf.; L. W. Moseley, 2d Inf.; H. L. King, 1st Cav.; J. B. Corby, 25th Inf.; H. S. Malone, 26th Inf.

At the conclusion of the first two days' competitive shooting, Corp. Joseph Smith, 25th Inf., stood No. 1 among the sixty-one competitors, with an aggregate score of 517 points. At the end of the third day, Lieut. S. M. Parker, 29th Inf., with 633 points, stood No. 1, and in the final shoot Corp. J. Smith, of the 25th, was again No. 1, with an aggregate score of 791 points.

The following are the aggregate scores in the four days' shooting with the order of standing of each competitor:

Names	Regt.	Age.	Final
		days	order
Corp. Joseph Smith.....	25th	791	1
2d Lieut. S. M. Parker.....	29th	788	2
Corp. Rother McCoy.....	2d	782	3
Corp. Earl M. Gephart.....	26th	775	4
Corp. Charles Rie.....	2d	768	5
2d Lieut. C. O. Schudt.....	25th	759	6
Pvt. William P. Neville.....	26th	748	7
Corp. Loyd E. Turner.....	29th	744	8
Pvt. Robert M. Barr.....	30th	743	9
1st Sergt. James H. Eady.....	26th	730	10
1st Sergt. Thomas W. Jones.....	2d	730	11
1st Lieut. F. W. Benteen.....	26th	718	12
1st Lieut. L. E. Hanson.....	26th	711	13
2d Lieut. S. A. Wallen.....	25th	704	14
Pvt. F. Wesner.....	26th	696	15
Batt. Sergt. Major Wm. C. Hunton.....	29th	696	16
Sergt. Daniel L. Hood.....	30th	694	17
1st Lieut. C. W. Barber.....	2d	690	18
Corp. George Roell.....	2d	687	19
Mus. Albert G. Webb.....	2d	686	20
Pvt. Frank Williamson.....	26th	686	21
Corp. James M. Savage.....	29th	672	22
Corp. Felix Zimmerman.....	26th	668	23
2d Lieut. O. H. Sampson.....	2d	667	24
Q.M. Sergt. Isaac White.....	25th	664	25
Q.M. Sergt. Valentine Buckreis.....	26th	655	26
Batt. Sergt. Major P. R. Zimmerman.....	2d	653	27
Pvt. Mose Barner.....	25th	652	28
Pvt. Bud Pate.....	29th	651	29
Pvt. George M. Rawlins.....	29th	650	30
Sergt. George H. Thompson.....	29th	644	31
Sergt. Robert P. Trent.....	26th	642	32
Corp. David York.....	29th	640	33
Pvt. Charles Heiden.....	29th	638	34
Pvt. Freelen H. Eoff.....	29th	630	35
Corp. John Newlin.....	2d	629	36
Sergt. Victor Whitaker.....	2d	627	37
1st Sergt. Bert E. Cooper.....	26th	623	38
Sergt. Harmon Kraft.....	29th	620	39
1st Sergt. Hilyard Maxwell.....	30th	617	40
Mus. Albert C. Webb.....	2d	613	41
Sergt. E. J. Harris.....	29th	611	42
1st Sergt. John Long.....	26th	597	43
Q.M. Sergt. Thomas T. Harrison.....	2d	583	44
Sergt. Ray Wilkinson.....	26th	581	45
1st Sergt. William Cassidy.....	29th	577	46
Pvt. Earl Skimmers.....	29th	577	47
Pvt. Harry L. Wooden.....	26th	573	48
2d Lieut. E. G. McCleave.....	29th	566	49
1st Sergt. John E. Long.....	29th	564	50
Pvt. George H. Ludlow.....	30th	536	51
Pvt. Christopher B. Pegues.....	2d	535	52
Corp. Eddie Ware.....	25th	532	53
Sergt. Gustave Breitfield.....	2d	526	54
Distinguished marksmen.			
Sergt. William J. Schuck.....	2d	756	6b
Sergt. George Smith.....	2d	747	7a
Sergt. Richard Lunsford.....	2d	803	a1
Corp. Lewis B. Willis.....	26th	752	6a
Pvt. Preston Savage.....	26th	512	55a
1st Sergt. Herman Ley.....	29th	643	31a

The following is the Infantry team from the Southwestern Division selected to compete in the Army competition:

Name	Medal	Total
Q.M. Sergt. Richard Lunsford, 2d Inf.....	D.M.	803
1 Corp. Joseph C. Smith, 25th Inf.....	Gold	791
2d Lieut. Sam M. Parker, 29th Inf.....	Silver	788
3 Corp. Rother McCoy, 2d Inf.....	Silver	782
4 Corp. Earl M. Gephart, 26th Inf.....	Silver	775
5 Corp. Charles Rie, 2d Inf.....	Bronze	768
6 2d Lieut. C. O. Schudt, 25th Inf.....	Bronze	759
Corp. Lewis B. Willis, 26th Inf.....	D.M.	752
1st Sergt. William J. Schuck, 2d Inf.....	D.M.	750
7 Pvt. William P. Neville, 26th Inf.....	Bronze	748
Sergt. George Smith, 2d Inf.....	D.M.	747
8 Corp. Loyd E. Turner, 29th Inf.....	Bronze	744
9 Pvt. Robert M. Barr, 30th Inf.....	Bronze	743
10 1st Sergt. James H. Eady, 26th Inf.....	Bronze	730
11 1st Sergt. Thomas W. Jones, 2d Inf.....	Bronze	730

PACIFIC DIVISION SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The following named officers will report in person not later than July 13, at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the duties named in connection with the Division Competitions, under the direction of Major Gen. S. S. Sumner:

Adjutant and ordnance officer, 1st Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 15th Inf.

INFANTRY COMPETITION.

Range officers.—Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Alden C. Knowles, 13th Inf.; John E. Morris, 10th Inf.; E. S. Hartshorn, 14th Inf.; Walter L. Reed, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. H. W. Gregg, 14th Inf.; Jesse Gaston, 15th Inf.; Louis Farrell, 15th Inf.; Paul C. Potter, 15th Inf.; Edwin Butcher, 15th Inf.; Charles F. Thompson, 13th Inf.; Charles L. Sampson, 15th Inf.; William P. Carrier, 15th Inf.; statistical officer, 1st Lieut. Robert H. Sillman, 15th Inf.

CAVALRY AND PISTOL COMPETITIONS.

Range officers.—Capt. James B. Hughes, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav.; James B. Henry, 4th Cav.; James J. O'Hara, 4th Cav.; statistical officer, 1st Lieut. Ben. H. Dorey, 4th Cav.

The following named officers will report at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., as competitors in the Division Competitions as detailed below:

Infantry Competition.—Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E., distinguished marksman; 1st Lieut. Frank C. Baker,

PREPARE NOW FOR YOUR
AMATEUR THEATRICALS
 BY SENDING FOR THE
"CREST" CATALOG
 ABSOLUTELY FREE OF ALL COST
CREST TRADING CO.
 HEADQUARTERS
 EVERYTHING FOR
ENTERTAINMENTS

200 PAGES with photos of most prominent theatrical stars and over 400 ILLUSTRATIONS referring to minstrelsy, magic, dramas, comedies, grand and comic operas, musical comedies, vaudeville, monologues, costumes, scenery, etc., etc., showing how easy it is to put any of them on for charitable or home amusement. Bureau of information free to patrons. NOTHING LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED BEFORE.

FREE FOR THE ASKING
THE CREST TRADING CO.
 217 WITMARK BUILDING, NEW YORK.

M.D.; Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Humber, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Topham, 13th Inf.; Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Reese, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ned M. Green, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Clapham, 15th Inf., distinguished marksman; Capt. Harry L. Steele, A.C.

Cavalry Competition.—1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.

Pistol Competition.—Major R. K. Evans, military secretary; Major Cassius E. Gillette, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje, 4th Cav.; Capt. Hanson B. Black, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, A.C.; 2d Lieut. John A. Berry, A.C.; Capt. William A. Phillips, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, 13th Inf.; Capt. John J. Brady, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank M. Savage, 15th Inf. (July 1, Pac. Div.)

NORTHERN DIVISION SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The following named officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sheridan and report for duty, as indicated to Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., officer in charge of the Division and Army Infantry Competitions, not later than July 22, 1905, except Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., who will report not later than July 17.

Chief range officer, Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 30th Inf. Adjutant and statistical officer, 1st Lieut. Robert S. Knox, 24th Inf.

Q.M., C.S. and O. O., Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf. Range officers: Capt. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf.; Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. Millard Little, 30th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Alfante, 18th Inf. (July 6, N.D.)

The following named officers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will report at that post not later than July 22 to Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., officer in charge of the Division and Army Infantry Competitions, for duty as range officers: First Lieut. Claude S. Fries, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Kimbrough, jr., 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Selgie, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Kelton L. Pepper, 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Horatio B. Hackett, jr., 27th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf. (July 6, N.D.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty as indicated with the Division and Army Cavalry and Pistol Competitions and will report in person at Fort Riley, Kas., to Lieut. Col. Peter S. Bonus, 6th Cav., officer in charge of the competitions, not later than July 22, 1905:

Chief range officer, Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav.

Adjutant and statistical officer, Capt. George L. Byram, 6th Cav.

Q.M., C.S. and C.O., 2d Lieut. Henry A. Meyer, jr., 13th Cav.

Range officers: Capt. William Kelly, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Basil N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Mitchell, C.E.; 2d Lieut. William G. Meade, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Irvin L. Hunsaker, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav. (July 6, N.D.)

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, of the 22d N.Y., has concluded to retire from active service in the National Guard, and on July 14 he made the following announcement to the regiment: "The commanding officer announces his proposed retirement from active service in the National Guard before the beginning of the next drill season. This course is rendered imperative by the professional demands upon his time. After having served for so many years in the regiment as captain, as major and for the last nine years as colonel, having commanded the 22d Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War, and prompted by high esteem and genuine regard for the command, it is but fitting at this time for the commanding officer to express his sincere regret upon the severing of his relations to the regiment. The organization is now in excellent condition; its ranks have recently been rapidly recruited; it has just passed through a most successful tour of field duty at the camp of instruction; it has now fully entered upon its engineering work; and the alacrity, zeal and forceful industry of the men have been shown in their work at Peekskill. It is, therefore, gratifying to the commanding officer to be enabled to leave the regiment so well advanced upon its new career of usefulness, when its future success depends only upon the faithful continuance of the work now more than initiated. To the loyal and enthusiastic officers and men the commanding officer bids an affectionate and appreciative farewell." Colonel Bartlett was fifth senior colonel on the active list in the State. He first joined the National Guard as a first lieutenant of Co. E, 9th Regiment, April 4, 1884. He was elected captain of Co. D, 22d Regiment, Dec. 4, 1888, and major on March 23, 1891. While at camp during the summer of the latter year, he demonstrated such marked tactical ability that five years later he was elected colonel. He has served in Congress, and is a member of the Union Club, the Society of Foreign Wars, and other prominent organizations. The regiment is now in command of Lieut. Col. H. H. Treadwell, whose administrative ability is well known.

Adjutant General Harris, of Georgia, announces that the Governor has accepted the invitation of the War Department and will order to Sea Girt, N.J., on or about Aug. 18, a team of eighteen riflemen for participation in the National Match.

Adjutant General Henry, of New York, announces that upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the National Guard, the "Field Service Regulations, United States Army," approved by the Secretary of War, Feb. 1, 1906, are adopted for the observance of the National Guard of the State.

John Barrenberg, of New York city, in charge of the 500-yard pit on the New Jersey State rifle range at Sea Girt, was accidentally shot in the right shoulder July 15, and died almost instantly. He ventured out of the rifle pit in the midst of skirmish firing and a stray bullet hit him. He was on the range last year and was known as a careful man.



WHITE UNIFORMS
COMFORTABLE and COOL

Made by
THE HOUSE OF PETTIBONE.

Will just suit you.

Prices and Samples of Cloths mailed on request.

We carry a fine line of handy, up-to-date camp furniture.

The Pettibone Bros. Mfg. Co.,
626-628-630-632 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
PACIFIC COAST BRANCH
19 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

G.O. 3, July 10, 1905, Navy Department.

The Department publishes for the information of the Service the standing of the various fleets, squadrons and vessels in the record target practice competition, 1905. In this calculation vessels of the first rate have a weight of 4; second rate, 3; third rate, 2; and vessels of the fourth rate, 1. Vessels carried on the Navy list as third rate but armed with no gun larger than a 6-pounder, are given a weight of 1.

The fleet and squadron arrangement follows that given in the Navy Register dated Jan. 1, 1905, except that by special request made and approved before the practice, the New York's score was counted in with the Pacific Squadron, in view of the fact that her training had been held while flagship of that squadron.

FINAL MERIT OF FLEETS AND STATIONS.

Note—These figures include every vessel (giving above weight to each) in each fleet.

1 Asiatic Fleet	107.50
2 Pacific Fleet	88.01
3 North Atlantic Fleet	84.16

FINAL MERIT OF SQUADRONS AND DIVISIONS OF SQUADRONS.

Note—The following table shows the standing and final merit:

- (1) Of all regularly organized squadrons, including with their allotted weights, all vessels in each.
- (2) Divisions and subdivisions of squadrons in order to facilitate the comparison of different groups of more or less similar ships.

Stand- ing.	Squadron.	Composed of	Final Merit.
1	Battleship Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, 2 battleships, 1 monitor, 3 gunboats, 5 destroyers		117.79
2	Cruiser Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, 3 cruisers		93.28
3	Philippine Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, 6 gunboats		91.43
4	Pacific Squadron, 5 cruisers, 2 destroyers		88.01
5	Battleship Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 8 battleships, 1 gunboat, 4 cruisers		86.83
6	Caribbean Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 6 cruisers		85.03
7	Coast Squadron, 1 battleship, 3 monitors, 5 destroyers		74.92
Subdivisions of Squadrons.			
1	Battleship Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, without gunboats and destroyers, 2 battleships, 1 monitor		141.42
2	Battleship Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, without destroyers, 2 battleships, 1 monitor, 3 gunboats		132.96
3	Gunboat Division of Battleship Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, 3 gunboats		101.95
4	Battleship Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, without cruisers and gunboats, 8 battleships		90.82
5	Pacific Squadron without destroyers, 5 cruisers		84.82
6	Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, without destroyers, 1 battleship, 3 monitors		81.54
7	Cruiser Division, Battleship Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 4 cruisers		78.85
Torpedo Craft.			
1	Pacific Squadron, 2 destroyers		108.75
2	First Flotilla, Battleship Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, 5 destroyers		75.35
3	Second Flotilla, Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, 5 destroyers		63.00

FINAL MERIT OF SHIPS.

Class I.—Vessels competing for the Battleship Trophy:

Stand- ing.	Vessel.	Squadron and Station.	Final Merit.
1	Oregon (Trophy)	Battleship, Asiatic	147.98
2	Monadnock	Battleship, Asiatic	139.72
3	Wisconsin	Battleship, Asiatic	136.13
4	New York	Pacific	126.82
5	Kentucky	Battleship, North Atlantic	112.65
6	Nevada	Coast, North Atlantic	110.49
7	Illinois	Battleship, North Atlantic	102.79
8	Missouri	Battleship, North Atlantic	99.34
9	Maine	Battleship, North Atlantic	94.85
10	Iowa	Battleship, North Atlantic	93.91
11	Massachusetts	Battleship, North Atlantic	85.92
12	Alabama	Battleship, North Atlantic	82.85
13	Olympia	Cruiser Div., B.S., North At.	78.37
14	Florida	Coast, North Atlantic	77.71
15	Arkansas	Coast, North Atlantic	74.47
16	Texas	Coast, North Atlantic	69.51
17	Brooklyn	Cruiser Div., B.S., North At.	54.69
18	Kearsarge	Battleship, North Atlantic	54.22
19	Wyoming	Pacific	53.75

Class II.—Vessels competing for the cruiser Trophy.

1	Raleigh (Trophy)	Cruiser, Asiatic	134.09
2	Cleveland	Cruiser Div., B.S., North At.	105.60
3	Newark	Caribbean North Atlantic	102.03
4	Des Moines	Cruiser Div., B.S., North At.	101.13
5	Dixie	Caribbean, North Atlantic	97.44
6	Petrel	Pacific	85.41
7	Baltimore	Cruiser, Asiatic	79.63
8	Denver	Caribbean, North Atlantic	76.30
9	Cincinnati	Cruiser, Asiatic	72.96
10	Boston	Pacific	72.44
11	Tacoma	Caribbean, North Atlantic	70.48
12	Marblehead	Pacific	68.84
13	Bennington	Pacific	59.94

Class III.—Vessels competing for the Gunboat Trophy.

1	Frolic (Trophy)	Philippine, Asiatic	145.46
2	Dolphin	Special Service, North At.	139.06
3	Callao	Gunboat Div., B.S., Asiatic	118.10
4	Paragua	Philippine, Asiatic	109.74
5	Quiros	Philippine, Asiatic	101.14
6	El Cano	Gunboat Div., B.S., Asiatic	96.05
7	Villalobos	Gunboat Div., B.S., Asiatic	91.70
8	Pampanga	Philippine, Asiatic	87.30
9	Castine	Caribbean, North Atlantic	78.18
10	Rainbow	Philippine, Asiatic	77.89
11	Newport	Caribbean, North Atlantic	71.03
12	Michigan	Special Service	66.67
13	Scorpion	Battleship, North Atlantic	46.97
14	Mindoro	Philippine, Asiatic	27.27

*The asterisk indicates that the vessel attained eighty-five per cent. or more of the final merit of the winning vessel in her class.

Class IV.—Vessels competing for the Torpedo Trophy.

Note.—As a matter of interest in showing the effect of torpedoes on the standing of torpedo craft, the following table is arranged in three parts. The first shows their final standing, and final merit based on a combination of their gun and torpedo scores; the second their standing and final merit if battery alone were counted; the third, their standing and final merit if based on torpedo score alone.

Guns and Torpedoes Combined.		Battery alone.	
Paul Jones	121.13	Truxtun	143.56
Lawrence	85.92	Macdonough	130.76
Dale	100.69	Chauncey	121.60
Perry	96.36	Lawrence	121.29
Decatur	95.28	Dale	120.90
Truxtun	85.83	Bainbridge	118.69
Macdonough	75.17	Barry	115.86
Bainbridge	63.79	Decatur	109.50
Worden	61.61	Worden	109.07
Chauncey	59.08	Paul Jones	98.70
Barry	57.93	Perry	90.49
Preble	50.80	Whipple	77.85
Whipple	49.26	Preble	76.20
Hull	43.09	Hull	57.89

Torpedoes alone.	
Paul Jones	143.56
Perry	102.23
Lawrence	103.61
Dale	80.48
Decatur	73.95
Truxtun	55.47
Hull	28.28

*The asterisk indicates that the vessel attained eighty-five per cent. or more of the final merit of the winning vessel in her class.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, Secretary.

SEA STRENGTH OF THE POWERS.

The comparative sea strength of the naval powers on June 1, 1905, as shown by the figures of the United States Office of Naval Intelligence, are published by the Scientific American, revised to include the changes brought about by the gains and losses during the war between Japan and Russia, in the navies of the two nations, as given below:

COMPARATIVE SEA STRENGTH OF THE NAVAL POWERS ON JUNE 1, 1905.*														
Number and displacement of completed warships of 1000 tons or more, and of torpedo craft of more than 50 tons.														
	Gr. Britain		France		Germany		U.S.		Italy		Japan		Russia	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Battleships, first class.....	51	682,200	19	212,589	16	178,575	12	137,329	13	162,314	5	70,516	7	82,809
Coast defense vessels.....	6	49,900	17	73,368	16	91,315	12	47,445	1	3,913	5	29,527	7	43,391
Armored cruisers.....	29	282,400	18	145,085	4	39,047	2	17,415	5	31,891	8	72,738	3	31,288
Cruisers above 6000 tons.....	21	201,950	4	31,513	—	—	2	14,750	—	—	—	—	4	25,911
Cruisers 6000 to 3000 tons.....	50	221,460	18	74,378	9	46,749	16	58,279	5	17,490	11	42,596	3	12,993
Cruisers 3000 to 1000 tons.....	55	103,960	18	32,868	27	58,859	21	29,497	12	26,216	11	21,276	7	8,760
Torpedoboot destroyers.....	126	44,555	31	9,550	37	12,690	16	6,086	11	3,503	22	7,436	33	10,000
Torpedoboats.....	90	8,036	238	20,735	106	13,924	27	4,200	101	9,076	81	7,317	82	8,000
Submarines.....	9	1,400	37	3,935	1	120	8	913	1	107	11	1,265	13	1,485
Total tons built.....	—	1,595,871	—	608,721	—	441,249	—	316,523	—	254,510	—	252,661	—	224,227

*The figures for Russia and Japan have been revised to include the changes brought about by the gains and losses during the war.

The classification used by the Office of Naval Intelligence is based chiefly on displacement and age. The ships are classified under nine heads. First, battleships of the first class, including those of about 10,000 or more displacement; second, coast defense vessels, including the smaller battleships and monitors; third, armored cruisers; fourth, cruisers above 6,000 tons; fifth, cruisers of from 6,000 to 3,000 tons; sixth, cruisers of from 3,000 to 1,000 tons; seventh, torpedoboot destroyers; eighth, torpedoboats, and ninth, submarines. It should be noted that all unarmored warships of more than 1,000 tons are classified, according to displacement, as cruisers. Scouts are considered as cruisers in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to secure extreme speed.

In the table of comparative strengths the following vessels are not included: Those over twenty years old, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmored; those not actually completed; gunboats and other vessels of less than 1,000 tons, since these vessels have so slight a military value as part of a fleet; and lastly, torpedo craft of less than fifty tons displacement.

Before the war between Japan and Russia had produced any material naval changes the order of strength was Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan, Austria. As the result of the war, Russia has fallen from third to seventh position, or next to Japan, the order now being Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan, Russia, Austria. On the basis of tonnage actually afloat on Jan. 1, 1905, Great Britain stood first with 1,595,871 tons; France was second with 608,721 tons; Russia third with 447,315 tons; Germany fourth with 441,249 tons; the United States fifth with 316,523 tons; Italy sixth with 254,510 tons; Japan seventh with 220,755 tons; and Austria eighth with 112,336 tons. Russia has lost, either by destruction, capture, or internment in neutral ports, just one-half of her total, so that now the displacement of all ships in her navy is 224,237 tons. As a matter of fact, says the Scientific American, she has lost more than this; because the total given includes some few vessels that have been completed in the interim. Japan has come out of the war with about 32,000 tons more than she had at the close of last year, the figures being respectively 220,755 tons on Jan. 1, 1905, and 252,661 tons at the present time. With regard to the Russian totals, it should be mentioned that, because of treaty restrictions, over 93,000 tons of battleships, being confined to the Black Sea, are excluded from taking part in naval operations on the high seas. This would leave Russia with a total tonnage of 131,237 tons that can be employed in any naval operations that might mark the immediate future of the war.

If the large number of vessels interned in foreign ports are handed over to Japan in lieu of, or as part of, an indemnity, the Japanese navy would be further increased by one battleship, five cruisers, a gunboat, and ten torpedoboats, which would bring its total displacement up to 300,521 tons. This would give Japan a considerable lead over Italy, and would bring her within 16,000 tons of the total of the United States on Jan. 1,



Uniforms cleaned

Our experience in cleaning costly theatrical costumes and secret society regalia is the best assurance that we can renovate your dress uniform just right. Our new French process doesn't shrink the fabric, nor alter the original set of the garment; nor does it affect the most costly trimming. We have work shipped us from all parts of the country.

May we clean your chapeau? Or curl or dye the feathers?

Write for our book, "Expert Cleaning and Dyeing." It tells how we brighten up men's clothing, women's gowns, carpets, curtains, upholstered goods, etc.

A. F. BORNOT & BRO.,

French Cleaners and Dyers.

17th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
1535 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
N.E. Cor. 12th & Walnut, Philadelphia.
1714 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
1224 F St. (N.W.), Washington, D.C.
716 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

1905. If Japan secures an indemnity, she will undoubtedly put a large part of it into battleships and armored cruisers; in which case she will become a formidable competitor with the United States or Germany for the third or fourth place among the navies of the world.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

M. Olginski has written from Kharbin to the Novoi Vremya, giving his views as to the cause of the defeat of Admiral Rojestvensky. He had rejoined the army from Vladivostok, where he had discussed the battle with many who had taken part in it, and he says that the admiral had ceased to interfere with the Japanese wireless telegraphy, and thus that their squadrons were able to keep touch with one another, while the Russians lost all account with them. The narrowness of the Strait and the speed of the Japanese vessels enabled Togo to divide his fleet and attack on three sides. The Russian squadron in the moment of danger could not assume a proper formation. When the battle opened Admiral Folkersahm's

division was on Rojestvensky's port hand, and all the long-range projectiles intended for his division struck the ships of Rojestvensky. The transports were very much in the way. Niebogotoff had only one single quarter of an hour's conversation with the commander-in-chief after the junction of the squadrons. From this came the confusion when Rojestvensky was put hors de combat. The Russian fire was too low, and much inferior to the Japanese. Another cause of the defeat is said to have been the terrible state of fatigue in which the ship's companies were at the time. On the second day of the battle the Russian ammunition began to be exhausted. Another review of the causes of the Japanese victory in the Korean Straits is given by H. W. Wilson, author of "Ironclads in Action," in the National Review (British). He believes that above all the battle emphasizes the importance of constant gunnery practice at long ranges, and under all conditions of weather. "The Japanese seamen had been trained to shoot in all weathers and extreme ranges; the Russian seamen to shoot in fair weather at short ranges. The Japanese explosives were excellent, their shells trustworthy. The Russian explosives had gravely deteriorated in the tropics, and their shells were untrustworthy and uncertain."

The British Army Council, of which much was expected, has been instituted only to find its powers restricted and its members reduced to a state practically of impotence, the Army and Navy Gazette believes.

Military ski-running is now practiced not only in the Norwegian army, but in Russia, France, Germany and Austria. The French Alpine troops are now habitually trained in the use of the ski, and in England has been organized a ski club, whose secretary has recently written a paper to show that ski might well be employed by British troops on the Indian frontier.

Every effort has been made since the treaty of Frankfurt to make of the German army a perfect military machine. Its numbers have been increased, effort has been made to maintain the old iron discipline, the officers have been distinguished by their serious study of the art of war and by their zeal in training. The law of 1874 gave a strength of over 400,000 officers and men; to-day there are almost half a million with the colors, and about 100,000 officers and non-commissioned officers, so that Germany has prodigious armies at immediate disposal, capable of being reinforced and strengthened, until probably three million men could be put in the field. Yet there are certain unfavorable signs in the army, and M. Reybel, in the July number of the Paris Revue, in an article entitled "Une Crise dans l'Armée Allemande," arraigns the German army in the severest terms, taking his text from the books of Lieutenant Bilse and others who have written of its faults. He finds the younger officers given to dissipation, no longer diligent students, vain and harsh in their treatment of the men, with the result that the old discipline is disappearing, the aristocratic officer is detested and the poison of socialism is spreading. In the Kaiser's very pride and interest in his army he finds an element of weakness, in that it leads to his desire to do

NEW MILITARY BOOKS

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND MATERIAL.
By Major Chancery S. Baker, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., (110th, \$1.50.)
MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND MARTIAL LAW (Second and Revised Edition.) By Major William E. Burkholder, LL.D., U.S.A. Full Cloth, \$2.50; Law Sheep, \$1.50.
HANDLING THE STRAIGHT ARMY RATION AND BAKING BREAD. Presented by Capt. L. R. Holtbrook, 5th U.S. Cavalry. Illustrated Cloth, \$1.50.
CATECHISMAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1904, United States Army. Prepared by Brig.-Gen'l William F. Sprague, U.S.A., retired. Price Blue Cloth, 50c; Tag Board, 60c.
MILITARY STUDIES. International Military Series No. 5. By Frederic Louis Hudekoper. Postpaid, Cloth, \$1.50.
SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK OF TARGET PRACTICE. Cloth, 50 cents; Paper, 40 cents.
SYLLABUS OF DAVIS'S INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Lieut. C. A. Boone, 2d Cavalry. Price, 75 cents.
ESTIMATING DISTANCE TABLES. By Capt. Edward Bell, 8th U.S. Infantry. Price, 75 cents.
A GUIDE TO THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER. (2D EDITION REVISED) By Lieut. M. M. Cloud, U.S.A., retired. Price, 50 cents.
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS IN SECURITY AND INFORMATION TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF INFANTRY. By Lieut. E. K. Weaver. Cloth, 50 cents.
FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO.
Send for Military Catalogue. KANSAS CITY, MO.
"LARGEST PUBLISHERS OF MILITARY BOOKS IN AMERICA"

everything himself, making of his Minister of War a mere clerk and of the military cabinet a body of courtiers and high personages welcome to the Emperor and subservient to his will. The grand maneuvers are replaced by parade exercises and spectacular maneuvers. "Careful observers," says the Army and Navy Gazette in comment on M. Heybel's views, "will discern a substratum of truth in all these statements, but the French will be wise if they do not accept them as conveying the whole truth."

The French government is considering the possibility of converting the river Penfeld, upon which is the naval arsenal at Brest, into a great floating basin by the building of a barrage at the point where the Penfeld joins the harbor of Brest. Two great locks, 656 feet long and about 100 feet wide, would be built, as well as a smaller lock for boats.

Germany has recently instituted at Cuxhaven a naval mining company, which is described as the first of its kind instituted by any European navy. The object is to test ideas concerning the use of mines, and to carry out exhaustive experiments. The mining company consists at present of 100 men, and is actively occupied. Six old torpedo-boats have been assigned for experimental purposes, and it is intended to have at the port a bulk for its use.

Commenting on the prominence to be given to destroyers in the naval program of France, as fifteen of this type of vessel are to be put under construction in the French shipyards this year, a much larger number than has been laid down at one time in any previous year, the London Engineer says that the introduction of the scout has induced the French naval department to turn its attention to the necessity of efficiently arming the new destroyers so as to protect the engines and boilers from light artillery at any range, while they will be invulnerable to the fire of guns of 76 mm. bore at distance from 2,000 m. to 3,000 m. The danger of a destroyer being put out of action or sunk by quick-firing guns has been so far increased by the superior armament and higher speed of the scout that the destroyer can no longer hope for safety in flight, and in the opinion apparently of M. Normand, who is responsible for the designs of the destroyers, the efficiency of these craft can only be maintained by protecting the vital parts against such fire as may be brought to bear upon them by the scout. In the new destroyers the displacement will be increased from 330 to 450 or perhaps 470 tons, so that the engines, boilers, and other vital parts may be protected by armor-plate 40 mm. to 50 mm. in thickness. The speed will be two knots less than that of the 330-ton craft, but they are expected to be more seaworthy in heavy seas.

Since the law of 1901 there has been no limit of height for a French soldier; dwarf or giant, all must serve. Before that time the limit was only five feet one inch, yet the average height has not yet run down to that of Napoleon's Grande Armée in its last years and not long ago it was above that of the German army measured as a whole.

There are 25,000 drums in the French army, and it has just been decided that they must go. This has happened before, and another Government may bring them back, a Paris correspondent of the Post reports, but now it is so many more soldiers to handle guns.

Capt. A. E. Bougouin, a French resident in Tokio, was sentenced recently to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor on the charge of being a Russian spy engaged in searching for and reporting artillery secrets, but has since been pardoned by the Mikado.

The British Admiralty has appointed an expert committee to go into the question of the qualities of submarines and the best methods for their construction. The meetings will be private, and great care is to be taken that none of its deliberations become known to anyone outside.

Three officers of the British army are to proceed to Japan annually for two years to study the language. Those who obtain 75 per cent. at the examination held at

the end of the first year will be entitled to a reward of £100, and those who obtain a similar percentage in the final examination will receive a further reward of £100.

The French government has not been successful in its efforts to raise the cruiser Sully, sunk in the waters of Indo-China. The floating dock built at Hong Kong for use in the work of refloating came to grief itself, and is also submerged, without much hope of its being recovered.

The Peruvian government has placed an order with Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim for a cruiser of 24 knots speed closely resembling, but slightly larger than, the scouts Sentinel and Skirmisher, which were built by the company for the British navy.

SUMMER COURSE IN OPERATIVE SURGERY. From July 1 to October 1, an operative surgical course for Army and Navy Surgeons will be given by Dr. V. C. Pedersen (Prof. Dawbarn's first assistant). Apply to Mr. J. Gunn, Supt. New York Polyclinic, 214 East 34th St., New York.

BORN.

BOYD.—At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., June 30, 1905, to Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav., and Mrs. Boyd, a daughter, Ann Peebles.

COOK.—At Norfolk, Va., July 12, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. Allen Merriam Cook, U.S.N., a son.

EASTON.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, May 30, 1905, a son, to the wife of Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, 29th U.S. Inf.

FLAGG.—At Malahi Island, Laguna, P.I., July 4, 1905, to the wife of Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, surgeon U.S.A., a son.

FORD.—At Macomb, Ill., July 17, 1905, to the wife of Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th U.S. Inf., a son.

PATTERSON.—At Tacoma, Washington, July 7, 1905, a son to the wife of Asst. Engr. A. F. Patterson, U.S.R.C.S.

STREET.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, May 19, 1905, a daughter, to Mrs. G. B. Street, daughter of Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th U.S. Inf.

TRUTNER.—At Fort MacDowell, Cal., June 25, 1905, to Chief Musician and Mrs. Herman Trutner, jr., a daughter, Marion Cameron.

MARRIED.

BROWNLEE-O'CONNOR.—At Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., on May 23, 1905, Gertrude Adelaide, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, 14th U.S. Cav., to 1st Lieut. Charles Y. Brownlee, asst. surg. U.S. Army.

REED-PAINTER.—At Watch Hill, R.I., July 15, 1905, Miss Eleanor Guthrie Painter, to Lieut. Harrie Ford Reed, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

SCHOFIELD-CRAYCROFT.—At Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, July 12, 1905, Lieut. John A. Schofield, U.S.N., and Miss Belle Hare Craycroft, daughter of 1st Lieut. William T. Craycroft, U.S.A., retired.

ULKE-LANDSDORFF.—At Bethesda Park, Md., July 8, 1905, Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., U.S. Revenue Service, and Miss Olga Lafond Landsdorff.

DIED.

BIDDLE.—At his home, 730 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., July 18, 1905, Major James Biddle, aged seventy-two years, who was captain in the 16th U.S. Infantry during the Civil War. Father of Miss Biddle and of Mrs. John D. Barrette.

BOUGHTER.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1905, Lieut. Comdr. Francis Boughter, U.S.N.

COLLIER.—At Delaware, Ohio, July 18, 1905, Chaplain George W. Collier, U.S.A., retired.

DANA.—At Boston, Mass., July 15, 1905, Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, captain U.S.A., retired.

GOODSPEED.—At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 14, 1905, Mrs. Nelson Goodspeed, mother of Lieut. Nelson Goodspeed, 3d U.S. Cav.

KEOGH.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 28, 1905, Mrs. Martha I. Burnett Keogh, sister of Major Levi F. Burnett, U.S.A., retired.

LAWSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 7, 1905, Sarah A. Lawson, widow of Capt. Joseph Lawson, U.S.A.

MANSFIELD.—At Oakland, Cal., July 7, 1905, Charles Delos Mansfield, son of the late Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, and brother of Mr. G. H. Mansfield and of the wife of Major W. H. Coffin, Artillery Corps.

RHEA.—At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 12, 1905, Katherine, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. James C. Rhea, 7th U.S. Cav.

SMITH.—At West Point, N.Y., July 15, 1905, George Smith, son of Capt. William R. Smith, U.S.A.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, always all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. M.—You could not purchase your discharge until you had served one year. You might get a furlough, but

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality



By acknowledgment of experts and laymen the standard brew of America

the only way to find out is to make application, stating reasons.

R. W. H. asks: When Senator Warner, of Missouri, will have a vacancy to fill at West Point, and when at Annapolis? Answer: Annapolis in 1908; West Point, War Department refuses to state; this is a new rule.

INQUIRER asks: Whether it is right for a man-of-war to fly the U.S. ensign at half mast while underway or not? I noticed the U.S.S. Hest with her "colors" ensign all the way up, and the U.S.S. Yankton with her colors ensign half-masted, both ships being underway. What ship was right? This argument was while the Honorable Secretary of State was dead. Ships at anchor had their colors at half mast. Answer: The colors should have been half-masted.

M. A. C. asks: Can an enlisted man who is discharged Feb. 15, 1905, and has successfully passed the preliminary examination on Feb. 1, 1906, re-enlist with the proviso that should he fail to pass the final competitive he would be given his discharge from the Service? Answer: No.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Whether a retired officer on college duty can, during vacation after the close of the session, visit some other city than the place of his detail without obtaining special permission and without forfeiting the difference between retired pay and full pay? Answer: Yes.

A. W. M. writes: (1) I have a friend who deserted from the Navy in October, 1898. A couple of weeks afterwards he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy giving his reasons, and saying that if he was sent to some other ship he would return. He was instructed to write to his commanding officer asking for a transfer, which he did, receiving no reply to two different letters. He has lived in the same town under his own name which was the one he enlisted under since Nov. 1, 1898, this town being his home. (2) What is his standing, and how would he proceed to get a discharge? Answer: Two years after desertion he is exempt from arrest. He should get a deserter's release which exempts him from arrest, but does not restore his privileges. Apply to the Navy Department. (3) If he obtained his discharge would he be entitled to the West Indian campaign medal which was awarded to the ship he served on during the war? Answer: No.

P. J. A.—Nothing is known at the Navy Department at present about sending any battleships of the North Atlantic Fleet to the Asiatic Station.

C. W. C.—Write the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

C. R. D. F.—Lieutenants in Philippine Scouts are appointed upon the recommendation of the C.O. of the Philippines Division. Get his endorsement to your application.

G. C. C.—The War Department does not care to make public the information you desire.

J. S.—Write direct to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C.

L. J. W.—You can take the examination, and if you care to you can purchase your discharge.

H. L. B.—The information you ask has not been made public by the Japanese, and at present there is no authentic data as to the caliber, charges and weight of shot of the guns used by the Japanese in the siege of Port Arthur.

C. A. R.—Write the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for information relative to your brother who enlisted in the Army.

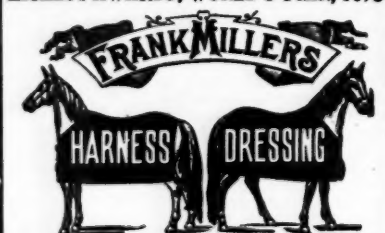
G. B.—Write the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire.

A. W. C.—See answer to G. B., in this issue.

G. T. D.—Write the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for the circular relating to the enlistment of boys in the Navy. Enlisted men can make allotments of pay as

WHEN you're thinking of home—go bring out your bottle of GOLD LION Cocktails—close your eyes while you drink one and you are "Home Again" for the moment. Thereal American Cocktail—made in New York. GOLD LION Cocktails (ready to serve) never vary. GOLD LION Cocktails—Seven kinds—Manhattan, Vermouth, Whiskey, Martini, Tom Gin, Dry Gin—and the American Of all Dealers. The Cook and Bernheimer Co. Makers New York

HIGHEST AWARDS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893



Unequaled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, will not peel, smut or crack by handling. Sold everywhere. THE FRANK MILLER CO. 249 and 351 West 26th St., NEW YORK.

ADJUTANT'S MANUAL

By COURTLAND NIXON, Captain Second Infantry, U.S.A. 24mo, 135 Pages. Cloth, \$1.00 JOHN WILEY & SONS, 48-49 East 19th Street, New York City



A RELIABLE ANTISEPTIC FOR WOUNDS, CUTS, SORES, ETC. Relieves pain, stops flow blood and heals rapidly, leaving little or no scar. Thoroughly cleanses. Prevents blood poisoning. Destroys the pus organism.

A POSITIVE GERMICIDE Adopted by and listed upon Supply Table of U.S. Public Health and M.H. Service. Can be obtained on Navy Requisitions. Send for our Special booklet to the Medical Profession.

THE SULPHO-NAPHTHOL COMPANY, 19 Haymarket St., Boston, Mass.

DRILL REGULATIONS

Infantry, Revised, 1904. Cloth, 50c. Bristol Board, 30c.

ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, 93 & 101 Nassau St., New York.



YOU can't expect a made-in-a hurry cocktail to satisfy a palate used to better things. CLUB Cocktails are the original brand and the best.

Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Vermouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin and York.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors Hartford New York London

CHARLES COOPEY Military and Civilian Tailor. Equipment.

Northeast Cor. Third and Stark Sts., Second Floor, Portland, Oregon.

SALAD

Thousands of people think a salad is not a salad until deliciously savored with



LEA & PERRINS SAUCE.

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

When buying note the signature—Lea & Perrins' across the wrapper.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts, New York.

they desire. A pay clerk can be examined for appointment as assistant paymaster, and several of them have recently received commissions. Apply to Navy Department, Washington, for circular relating to the appointment of persons to the Pay Corps of the Navy.

TROOPER.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., giving your reasons for asking for the information.

R. H. B.—Daniel C. Chester, chief engineer, Revenue Cutter Service, resides at Westerly, R.I.

C. writes: Several post non-commissioned staff officers happen to be on duty for a time where there is no commissioned officer at the post; are all subject to the orders of the senior N.C.S.O. present, and does he supervise the business of each office? I hold that the "staff" having no command outside of their department, one cannot command the other; but if a non-commissioned officer of the line were present he would be in charge of the post, as he is competent to command (no matter what his rank might be). Answer: No. Neither would have military or administrative control over others of different departments. A non-commissioned officer of the line on duty at a post, under the conditions stated, would exercise military command, but not administrative control, over post non-commissioned staff officers.

W. R. T.—You will have to read the Army and Navy Journal for information relative to changes in the Artillery. We have published numerous articles concerning the Artillery, and shall publish others as subjects arise.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 14, 1905.

Mrs. Wilford Twyman and little son left the post last week for a visit to her mother, in Louisville, Ky., and will be greatly missed there.

The glorious Fourth was passed at the post very quietly. Scarcely the sound of a cracker broke the stillness, and only by the firing of the national salute at noon and the cessation from all work for the day was the great holiday observed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Orr, of Mexico, cousins of Lieut. Frank H. Burton, the post adjutant, were guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Burton at the post for a few days last week. Mr. Orr is engaged in mining in Mexico. Mrs. Frank D. Wickham and baby, who have been visiting Major and Mrs. T. H. Logan, U.S.A., retired, at their home near the post for the last six months, left this week for California, and later will sail for the Philippines, to join Captain Wickham, 12th Inf., who is stationed at Camp Jossman, Guimaras. Mrs. Wickham is a daughter of Major and Mrs. Logan.

A rifle team, consisting of Lieut. Edward McCleave,

29th Inf., Sergeant Leahy and Private Rawlings, of Co. A, and Private Eoss, of Co. D, left this week for Fort Reno, to take part in the annual contest held there this month. Lieut. Clarence Farnham, 29th Inf., expects to accompany them, but at the last minute his orders were revoked.

Many El Pasoans attended the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A. held at the post hall last week.

Private William Kuasinski, of Co. B, 29th Inf., was stabbed through the heart last week during a quarrel in East El Paso and died before medical assistance could be procured. Privates M. Cook, Carl Hudson and Brockwell have been arrested by the civil authorities and are now in jail in El Paso. The unfortunate quarrel was over a keg of beer.

Gen. Sherman M. Bell, ex-adjutant general of the State of Colorado, is spending a few days in El Paso. He is interested in the copper mines at Santa Rita, New Mexico.

Mrs. Brookes, mother of Capt. Albert S. Brookes, is visiting her son at the post and is gradually recovering from her recent severe illness. The friends of Mrs. Price, wife of Capt. Harrison J. Price, 2d Inf., regret to learn that she is at present in a hospital at Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Price was formerly Miss Lucile Longuemare, of El Paso.

FORT GREBLE.

Fort Greble, R.I., July 11, 1905.

Lieut. W. N. Michel left the post July 8 to join his family in Illinois, where he will remain on leave until August, when he reports at Fort Monroe for duty. Lieut. John W. Page, recently transferred from Key West, has joined his company. Mrs. Page arrived July 10.

The field day at this post on July 8 was the most successful ever witnessed by those present, and all were greatly pleased with the results. Great interest was shown, and the day previous the grounds were systematically arranged, and on the day of the meet everything worked harmoniously and successfully. The baseball game with the Wakefield nine in the afternoon was well attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed through the entire game. It was won by Fort Greble in the ninth inning. Score 4-3.

Lieut. A. W. Williams is enjoying a pleasant visit from his brother, of Washington, D.C.

A sad accident occurred here Sunday night, July 9. Four soldiers and one ex-soldier were in a rowboat returning to the island, and when within a few rods of shore the boat capsized with them and the ex-soldier was drowned. He was a good swimmer, but it is believed he was taken with cramps when within a few feet of the shore. Every effort has been made to recover the body, but as yet it has not been found.

The manager and referee for the field day sports was Lieut. Thomas A. Jones; judges, Lieuts. John S. Johnson and Albie W. Williams; assistant judges, Sergeant Brown and Electrician Sergeant Whitney; starter, Sergt. Walter H. Coffman; timekeeper, Sergt. Major Edward Leedes; clerk of course, Corporal Hopkins; announcers, Sergeant Field and Corporal Cunha. The events and winners were:

One hundred yards dash, Sergt. David Williams, 72d Co., 9.8-4 secs. (1); wheelbarrow race, Sergeant Williams; running broad jump, Sergeant Williams, 21 ft. 10 in.; fat man's race, Private Underwood, 109th Co.; pole vault, Corporal Loudy, 72d Co., 7 ft. 11 in.; shoe race, Private Minard, 72d Co.; 220-yards race, Sergeant Williams, 72d Co., 26.1-4 sec.; running high jump, Corp. Henry C. Cunha, 72d Co., 4 ft. 9 in.; wrestling, Private Underwood, 109th Co.; egg race, Private Cote, 72d Co.; tug-of-war, rope burst at end of 20 seconds; relay race, 72d Co., Coast Art.; 100-yards race, light marching order, Private Minard, 72d Co., 11 points.

The 72d Company won 29½ points; the 109th Company 16½ points. Prizes amounting to \$48.50 were awarded. Supper was served to the soldiers and their guests at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock the ball, which wound up the festivities of the day, began.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Bremerton, Wash., July 8, 1905.

Comdr. and Mrs. Doyle entertained the young people of the yard with dancing July 3, and on July 1 they entertained at dinner, Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Simmers, Dr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Connelly and Mrs. Caesar.

A party of officers and families of the yard, including Commandant and Mrs. Barclay, made a pleasure trip to Tacoma Wednesday, July 5, returning in the evening. Paymr. and Mrs. Addison and the paymaster's father, W. M. Addison, of Salina, Kan., left on July 3 for Port-

GIANT STRIDES
All Records Again Broken
MOËT & CHANDON
CHAMPAGNE
HEADS THE LIST
of Importations into
the UNITED STATES
With the
HIGHEST
FIGURES
EVER
REACHED

127,783
102,148
92,527
77,851
10,148

PERFECTION
IN QUALITY
ALWAYS MAINTAINED
MERITS THE
DISCRIMINATION
DISTINCTION and
PREFERENCE
Given to
WHITE SEAL
CHAMPAGNE
GEO. A. KESSLER & CO. SOLE IMPORTERS

land and spent the greater part of the week at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. Mr. Addison, sr., was en route home.

Comdr. and Mrs. Potts entertained at dinner July 5 Commandant and Mrs. Barclay, Comdr. and Mrs. Cottman and Miss Connelly.

The collier Saturn left the yard at 4 o'clock July 1 for San Francisco with Capt. Whitten and crew of the transport Zafiro, the officers of the Zafiro leaving for San Francisco by rail the same day, there being no accommodations for them aboard the Saturn. The Saturn has orders to return to this yard about July 25 for target outfits to be made at the yard and used by the Pacific Fleet in its target practice at Port Angeles shortly after July 25.

The cruiser Boston, Comdr. K. Niles, arrived at the yard from Seattle July 6. The Boston will take on a supply of coal, receive some slight repairs and leave for Tacoma the latter part of next week. After remaining in Tacoma three days she will proceed to Bellingham and return to this yard on or before Aug. 1 for general repairs.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 18, 1905.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, who have been staying at the Lenox, have gone to Spring Lake, N.J. Miss Symons, who has been visiting at Manchester-on-the-Sea, has joined her parents. Mrs. Conley, of Fort Niagara, spent several days in town last week. Lieut. George T. Bowman, Mrs. Bowman and son, Jack, arrived in town on Friday. During Lieutenant Bowman's absence at Fort Niagara for the competitions, Mrs. Bowman and son will be the guests of Lieutenant Bowman's father.

Miss Medora Duncan, a southern girl from Union, S.C., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Jordan, and Capt. L. W. Jordan. Mr. Louis Jordan, also of Union, is the guest of his brother, Captain Jordan. On Saturday evening, Captain Jordan gave a theater party in honor of his guests.

Major and Mrs. Geo. Bell, jr., gave a handsome dinner last week in honor of Colonel Ruhlen, Major Goethals, Major Mason and Captain Dickman, the table having a beautiful centerpiece of pink roses.

Recent guests at the post included Capt. G. C. Burnell of the Signal Corps, Judge Fogle, Mr. Prosser and Lieutenant Prosser, who was recently graduated from West Point.

Major George Bell, jr., is in Erie, Pa., acting as military instructor to the Pennsylvania militia. Sergeant Le May is at Angola, N.Y., where he is giving instruction

For Strenuous Life

It is necessary to have your system in good working order—to have an energy born of perfect health and strength—it is imperative that each organ be kept in free action, and BEECHAM'S PILLS are foremost of the few things that will do it.

For Active Brains

Your liver must be right, your stomach in a healthy condition and your kidneys properly performing their peculiar functions, or your body won't stand the strain and your brain won't be active. If you would have a clear head and keen perception, get a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS, use them and see how much more alive you will be.

For Perfect Health

There is no greater promoter than these famous Pills. You will find it so all over the world, and, mark you, the most perfect specimens of manhood, womanhood and childhood are the users of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold by Druggists at 10c. and 25c. Or mailed by B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York City, if your druggist does not keep them.

THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE—No. 6.



S DOM PERIGNON, happy discoverer of the sparkling vin de Champagne, entered his cellar and drew off a flagon of his choicest vintage, benignly smiling he softly chanted:

"Oh how the streamlet laughs and sings,
What a delicious fragrance springs
From the deep flagon as it fills,
As of hyacinths and daffodils!"

Great Western

Extra Dry

Has the same delicious flavor and bouquet as these famous old Champagnes of France—the only American Champagne possessing these qualities. It is due to the long cultivation of the Rheims vineyards, where grapes for Great Western are grown. The soil has the same rare qualities peculiar to the fine Champagne-producing grapes of sunny France. Only the duty—not the quality, makes the difference in the price you pay.

Order Great Western and compare.

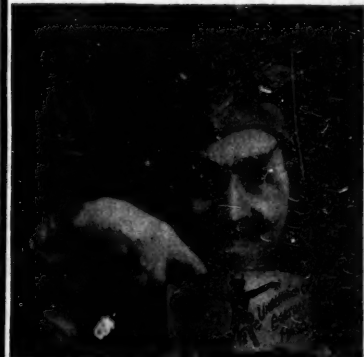
PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, RHEIMS, N. Y.
Sold everywhere by Dealers in Fine Wines.



F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor,
18th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENT BINDERS
FOR FILING THE
ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.
93 & 101 Nassau St., N. Y.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00.

UNDERWOOD'S



ORIGINAL DEVILED HAM

Is a delicious, pure New England product, very delightful to the palate. It is made only of sugar cured ham and fragrant spices for people who want only the best. It is nourishment concentrated, and invaluable for the anticipated or unexpected call. Its flavor makes one's mouth water for the bite. "Branded with the devil but fit for the gods." See the little Red Devil on the can.

NEW COOK BOOK (Chaffing Dish Receipts, etc.) FREE.
WM. UNDERWOOD CO., BOSTON.

C. H. SIMPSON,
FINANCIAL AGENT
Wheeling, W. Va.

Loans negotiated for officers of the Army and Navy. Correspondence solicited.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



the favorite dentifrice. Perfectly delicious and fragrant. Absolutely pure. Positively beneficial.

to the O.M.I. Cadets, of Buffalo, who are in camp there. Sergeant Lowry is there assisting him. Capt. J. G. Muir, U.S.M.C., is in Erie establishing a branch recruiting office. Lieut. A. D. Budd, 1st Inf., has returned from Fort Niagara. Mrs. Brownell is the guest of Mrs. Alfred T. Smith, Asst. Surg. George W. Jean is in charge of the hospital, during Dr. Harry Hallock's absence in Washington.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
- The Northern Division—Brig. Gen. T. J. Wint, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
 - The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
 - The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
 - The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
- The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.
 - The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
- The Pacific Division—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., in temporary command. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of Luzon—Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I.
 - The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Col. T. C. Lebo, 14th Cav., in temporary command.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. C and D will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for station on Aug. 15.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; E, Fort Wood, N.Y.; F, I, L, in Philippines; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; F and H, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Washington Barracks, D.C.; B, Presidio, Cal.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troop B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Nov. 30, 1905.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; I, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K and M, Yosemite Nat. Park, Cal.; L, Sequoia Nat. Park, Cal. The headquarters, 1st and 2d Battalions will sail from San Francisco for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and I, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; D, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keough, Mont.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 12th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The 3d Squadron will sail from Manila Aug. 15, taking station at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas. The 3d Squadron sailed from Manila July 15, to take station at Fort Sill, Okla.
- 14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will leave Manila for the United States Oct. 15, 1905.
- 15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 17th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 18th. Vancouver Barracks, Wash. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 5th. Manila, P.I. | 21st. Ft. Sill, Okla. |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 8th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Presidio, San Francisco. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 26th. Manila, P.I. |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. | 28th. Manila, P.I. |
| 13th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |
| 15th. Ft. Sill, Okla. | |
| 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. | |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
| 1st. Ft. DeSota, Fla. | 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. | 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 28th. Fort Rosecrans, Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 91st. Jackson Bks., La. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 108th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va. | 119th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio, Cal. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| | 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. |
| | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. |
| | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |

U.S. ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, 2d Lieut. A. A. Maybach, commanding. Attached to School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., Fort Monroe, Va.
COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding. At Fort Howard, Md., to remain until about July 1, 1906.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. Fort Totten, N.Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Ar-

Hydrozone

Cures

Sore Throat

A Harmless Antiseptic.

Endorsed by the medical profession. Send ten cents to pay postage on free trial bottle. Sold by Leading Druggists. Not genuine unless label bears my signature:

Prof. Charles H. Harkness

Dept. V, 63 Prince St., N. Y.

Write for free booklet on Rational Treatment of Disease.

senal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Dec. 31, 1905.

- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscomb, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
- 4th Inf.—Sailed for the United States June 15 from Manila, P.I. Will take temporary station in California.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1905.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 31, 1906.
- 9th Inf.—Co. B, Pekin, China. Balance of regiment Manila, P.I.
- 10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I and K, Portland, Ore.; L and M, Honolulu, H.I.
- 11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
- 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Sept. 30, 1905.
- 14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
- 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Oct. 31, 1905.
- 16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
- 17th Inf.—To sail from Manila, P.I., for the United States July 15, and will take station at Fort McPherson, Ga.
- 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.
- 21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.
- 23d Inf.—Madison Barracks, N.Y. Some of the companies will proceed to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for station when quarters at that place are ready.
- 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
- 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Oklahoma.
- 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
- 27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.
- 28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.
- 29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H and I, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.
- 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Worden, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. In stamps. FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDER, the best medicine for Fevers, Sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address, ALLEN S. OLIN, 107 E. 11th St., N.Y.

In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease.

ALLEN S. OLIN, 107 E. 11th St., N.Y.

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS

The Best Navy?

Needs the Best Powder

The U. S. Government uses

DuPONT POWDER.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIE D HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER

41 Maiden Lane.

NEW YORK

PACH BROS., Photographers,

935 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Special rates to

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS

and family connections

PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE

Army and Navy Journal

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office \$1.00.

DUE HONORS.

(John Paul Jones, 1747-1792.)

From out the land that gave him man's
last need,
Across that green and foam-bellied
mead
He loved so true where'er he chanced to
roam,
Our ships, with silent swiftness shod, now
bear him home.
'Tis ours to right a nation's thanklessness,
The keen corrosion of neglect to heal,
Our sires' long forgetfulness to feel,
Since in her heroes dwells a country's
weal.
So now Columbia, pricked on by one
She may be proud forsooth to term a son,
Shamed by that long default the years
have bred,
From sea to sea acclaims her deathless
dead.
Then with the solemn sob of cannon,
sailor-didge.
With honors long o'erdue the hero lay
Beneath that ground that knows the
springy tread
Of youths who train to follow in his way.
Most fitting sepulcher, 'mongst those
whose patriot toil
Shall be, please God, in peace or war's
stern moil
To rival him who, fearless, dared all strife,
Whose great example shall not end with
life.

ELIZABETH STANTON BURRELL.

NEEDED IT MOST.

A regiment was drawn up for church pa-
rade in the barracks square, but the church
was being repaired and could hold only
half of them.

"Sergeant major," shouted the colonel,
"tell all the men who do not want to go to
church to fall out on the reverse flank."

Of course, a large number quickly and
gladly availed themselves of the privilege.
"Now, sergeant major," said the colonel,
"discharge all the men who did not
fall out, and march the others to church—
they need it most."—The Wasp.

NOT TO BE DECEIVED.

Sergeant Sharp was as regimental as it
is possible for a man to be. "Shun!" he
cried to his squad. "Quick march! Left
wheel! Halt! Take Murphy's name for
talking in the ranks."

"But he wasn't talking," protested a
corporal who was standing near.

"Wasn't he?" roared Sergeant Sharp.
"Don't matter then. Cross it out, and then
put him in the guard-room for deceiving
me."—Tit-Bits.

Richard Harding Davis will contribute
to the August Scribner's an article on
"The Passing of San Juan Hill," showing
how the trail of battle is almost obliterated.
A series of photographs, "before and
after," accompany the article. Thomas F.
Millard, a correspondent who has been in
nine campaigns, has returned to the East
for Scribner's Magazine, and will have in
the August number an article on "The
Fruits of Japan's Victory." He says:

"There is no doubt that the masses of the
people not only fully expect to retain Corea
and a considerable part of Manchuria, but
their ambition and expectation leap much
further. . . . They embrace that part
of Siberia east of the Amur, including the
island of Saghalien, the eastern half of
Manchuria, and the whole of Korea. This
converts the Sea of Japan into another
inland sea, politically speaking."

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N.,
was the guest of the management of the
Boer War spectacle at Brighton Beach,
N.Y., July 15, from whom he received
generous aid for his expedition to discover
the North Pole. Aside from receiving a
substantial sum from the management, he
also secured an experienced surgeon among
the performers at the show. Commander
Peary was accompanied on his trip to the
seaside by his wife and daughter and
mother-in-law, Mrs. Diebisch. They wit-
nessed the first of the two complimentary
performances, the proceeds of which,
amounting in all to \$10,000, were donated
to the fund for the fitting out of the Roose-
velt. The party dined with Capt. Arthur
W. Lewis, of the management, in the
Brighton Beach Hotel, and at the conclu-
sion of the dinner Captain Lewis presented
to the explorer a Mauser rifle which he
had captured outside the lines at Paarde-
berg in South Africa, which the Com-
mander promised to use in firing a salute
when the Pole is reached. Capt. Numan
Casey, of the Boer War contingent, told
Captain Lewis that he had decided to join
Peary's expedition as ship's doctor on the
Roosevelt. Captain Casey was once sur-
geon on a Cunard liner. In the war he
served as surgeon in the British army and
had charge of field hospitals, first in Cape
Colony and later in the Transvaal. After
the war Captain Casey was in charge of
the medical department at St. Helena,
where 5,000 Boers were imprisoned. Cap-
tain Lewis will soon put on a spectacle of
still greater magnitude. His rise from a
trooper in a regiment of Irregular Cana-
dian Cavalry during the Boer war to a
magnate in the show business in a com-
paratively short time, won for him the confi-
dence of those whose assistance he requires
for the new project being planned.

Denver will claim the distinction of
owning the biggest American flag in the
world, which will be used for the G.A.R.
encampment. It will be 115 feet long and
fifty-five feet deep. The union field will
be 28 by 35 feet and the stripes will be 4
feet 2 inches wide. The stars will be two
feet high, and in its making 1,450 yards
of bunting are to be used. The flag's
weight of 450 pounds prevents its being
to spread it across the front of a five story
between buildings, so it has been arranged
swung from a pole or hung from a cable
building.

The Pettibone Brothers Manufacturing
Company, of Cincinnati, publish an attrac-
tive booklet entitled "How Wilmot Lodge
Was Saved." The story contained in the
booklet shows the advantage to frater-
nal organizations of organizing military

branches, for which the house of Pettibone
is prepared to furnish complete outfits at
moderate prices.

Among the few American inventions
which are on display at the Naval, Ship-
ping and Fisheries Exhibition at Earl's
Court, London, this summer, a full size
working exhibit of the Long Arm System
of electrically operated watertight power
doors has attracted attention from the
large number of naval experts who have
visited the display. This system, from a
central station located at a convenient
point on the bridge of the ship, closes the
doors and hatches of the vessel in time of
emergency, providing for the local safety
of men involved by a liberty action at-
tached to each door. The device has now
been installed on some thirty American
men-of-war, and the Admiralty depart-
ments of numerous governments are inter-
esting themselves.

In a neat booklet recently issued by the
Ansonia Brass and Copper Company and
devoted to their well known product, "To-
bin Bronze," there is a great deal of valu-
able information regarding this composi-
tion. The results of exhaustive tests by
Navy and Revenue Cutter Service officers,
as well as other experts, show clearly the
exceptional qualities possessed by Tobin
Bronze. A number of testimonials from
ship and yacht builders, naval architects
and engineers are included in the pam-
phlet. The hulls of the cup defenders,
Vigilant, Columbia and Reliance, were
made of Tobin Bronze, and in a letter from
Robert Jacob, ship and yacht builder, he
states that the plates in the hull of the
Vigilant, which was built in 1893, showed
not the slightest disintegration or corrosion
in 1904.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys
at law, Washington, D.C., send the fol-
lowing list of patents. Granted July 4:
Safety device for firearms, George H.
Tansley; gun carriage or mounting, Ar-
thur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham;
lock for breakdown guns, Joseph T. God-
bout; recoil gun, Otto Lauber; screw pro-
peller, Edward V. Dixon; submarine sig-
nal, Arthur J. Mundy; tent, Thaddeus D.
McCall. Granted July 11: Ammunition
box, Henry W. Daly; cartridge packet,
Edward G. Parkhurst; sighting apparatus
for guns, Ernst Ternstrom; ordnance and
firearm, Franklin K. Young; projectile,
John Shearman; propeller for vessels,
John Saunders, jr.

We have received with the compliments
of the St. Charles Hotel a book of views
of New Orleans, which contains a large
number of handsome photographic repro-
ductions showing the principal buildings
and places of interest in and about the
Crescent City.

The Fried. Krupp Company, of Essen,
Germany, have issued their catalog for
1905, which contains descriptions and il-
lustrations of the various forms of or-
dnance manufactured by them and also the
results of numerous tests of projectiles
against heavy armament.

HOTELS

New York City.

THE NEW GRAND Broadway and
Army and Navy Headquarters.
400 Rooms. 300 Baths.
New Addition Opened March 1st.
GEORGE F. HURLBERT, Prop. JOHN H. LANGTON, Mgr.

86-88 Madison Ave., New York City
Bet. 28th and 29th Sts., convenient to Army and Navy Club.
Family Hotel. Rooms with Private Baths.
Hall Service. Dining-room on Main Floor.
Army and Navy References. CHARLES E. RUSSELL.

**PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY
FIRE-PROOF**
Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d Sts., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
Accessible to all theatres and dept. stores.
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (32d
St.) in front of the house. REED & BARNETT, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE
Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall Street, N.Y.
Select family and transient hotel.
SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and
Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

St. Louis, Mo.

USONA HOTEL
Kings Highway & McPherson Ave.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS.
Special attention given to Army and Navy people.
F. M. WHITE, Manager.

Washington, D. C.

THE BANCROFT, AMERICAN OR
EUROPEAN PLAN.
W. L. SHEPARD, Prop.
Cor. 18th and H Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF AND ENTIRELY NEW.
ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN SUITE,
WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

COLONIAL HOTEL
15th and H Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
E. C. BENSON, Prop.

European and American Plan. First class in
every particular. Prices moderate.

EBBITT HOUSE
WASHINGTON D.C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
H. C. BURCH, Proprietor.

Philadelphia, Pa.

HOTEL WALTON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THOROUGHLY FIREPROOF
500 Rooms, Single and En Suite
ROBERT STAFFORD, Proprietor. GEO. W. SWETT,
Manager.

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL.
93-101 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.00



**Highland
Evaporated Cream**

is pure, full-cream cows milk, (from cows
bred and fed on our model dairy farms) un-
sweetened, canned and sterilized. It is pre-
ferred to ordinary milk, because it is always
in relishing and wholesome condition, cleanly
handled, and takes the place of either crude
milk or dairy cream for all purposes, if
diluted according to directions.

**The safest, most readily digested
Food for Infants.**
Sold by grocers and druggists. If not sold
at your place send 10 cents for can prepaid.
Sent Free: Booklets, "Baby's Milk,"
"Cooking with Milk Made Easy," "High-
land Ice Cream." Address Dept.
HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO., High and, Ill.
"Where Model Dairy Farms Abound."

M. F. SELTZ,
Civic Tailor and Draper,
1532 F STREET. WASHINGTON, D.C.



**MENNEN'S BORATED
TOILET
POWDER**

A Positive Relief
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT,
CHAFING, and
SUNBURN, and all skin
irritations of the face.
Removes all odor of perspiration. De-
lightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere,
or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.
GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, New York, N.Y.

**THE REVISED (1904) INFANTRY
REGULATIONS
DRILL U. S. ARMY**

(the use of which is compulsory for all military organizations
in the U.S.) furnishes much valuable information for civil
organizations, semi-military in character, having use for a
marching drill or military ceremonial. It also contains the

"SETTING-UP EXERCISES,"
the best possible series of exercises for developing the body
and keeping in perfect physical condition.
Sent by mail Prepaid for 30 cents (bristol board binding),
or 50 cents (cloth). We also publish an edition with inter-
pretations of difficult points. Price (cloth), 75 cents. Dis-
count on quantities.

A report of all matters of interest concerning our Military
and Naval Service together with those of foreign countries
will be found in the weekly numbers of the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

with an account of military and naval inventions and the
changes in the Art of War such as are now being illustrated
in the war in the Far East, of which full accounts are given.
\$6.00 per year. Address,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
93-101 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

PATENTS WILKINSON & FISHER.
Attorneys at Law and
Solicitors of Patents.
928-930 F ST., N. W. Washington, D. C.
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in the
United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlets of
instructions furnished free on application.

HATFIELD & SONS, TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

450 FIFTH AVENUE, ^{Near} 40th St. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

CHAS. BLISS, Tailor and Importer,
Rooms 407-408-409-410-411, Claus Spreckles Building, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Phone, Brown 97. Best Grades of Uniforms for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY
Los Angeles Branch 310-11-12 Lankershim Bldg., 3rd and Spring St.—Phone, Home 6118.

JOHN G. HAAS, Uniforms,

No. 39 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Penn.

Branch Offices: 256 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK CITY, 1308 F STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Well-known to Army Officers for the past Thirty years.

RIDABOCK & CO.

112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS



THE WARNOCK UNIFORM CO.,

19 and 21 WEST 31st STREET,

Opposite Army and Navy Club, NEW YORK.

CAPS, EQUIPMENTS, UNIFORMS.

HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXPOSITION 1900.

WM. H. HORSTMANN COMPANY
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS - - - PHILADELPHIA

Army and Navy Officers
Uniforms and Equipments

Branch Offices:

NEW YORK, 459 Broadway, Cor. Grand. BOSTON, 7 Temple Place

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.
ESTABLISHED 1816.

734 Broadway, New York.

Makers of the PATTERN EQUIPMENTS FOR THE ARMY UNIFORM BOARD and the
SEALED STANDARD SAMPLES, PRESCRIBED IN GENERAL ORDERS NO. 81 and 132.
ARMY, NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENTS.

RICE & DUVAL ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress. J. H. STRAHAN
231 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Opposite Post Office.

OFFICIAL DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United
States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, Revised 1904,
printed from advance proofs furnished by the General Staff
United States Army.

Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Hand-
somerly bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth the price is 50 cts.

DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS, bound in semi-flexible
vellum cloth, price 75 cents. Every student of the Drill
should have this edition.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, bound in bristol board, 25 cents;
bound in leather 50 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre
.45, bound in bristol board, 10 cents.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

We also have for sale, sent by mail, prepaid, at the prices named:

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, (Just Published.) Bound in
cloth, 50 cents.

FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS, bound in leather, \$1
ARMY REGULATIONS, bound in cloth, \$1.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 93-101 Nassau St., New York.

A Never Failing Water Supply

with absolute safety, at small cost may be had by using the
Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine and
Improved Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine.

Built by us for more than 30 years and sold in every country in
the world. Exclusively intended for pumping water. May be
run by any ignorant boy or woman. So well built that their
durability is yet to be determined, engines which were sold 30
years ago being still in active service.

Send stamp for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren St., New York. 239 Franklin St., Boston.
40 Dearborn St., Chicago. 234 Craig St., West, Montreal, P.Q.
40 North 7th St., Philadelphia. 22 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.
Teniente Rey 71, Havana, Cuba.



"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY.

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,
Walkerville, Canada.

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the
Excise Department of the Canadian Government by an official
stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition

FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 13 William St., New York.**
Used by the principal Steamship Lines.
Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.
The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

BENT & BUSH

15 School Street,
BOSTON.

WHITE CAPS

S. N. MEYER,

1231 Pa. Ave., N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Our endowment plan returns a man's
accumulated earnings to him just at a
time in his life when he most needs money
—when his energies are waning. It is a
good, wholesome, practical plan, and easy
on the policy-holder. Read "The How and
the Why"—free booklet.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE.

921 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE

Real Estate Trust Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Southeast cor. Chestnut and Broad Sts.

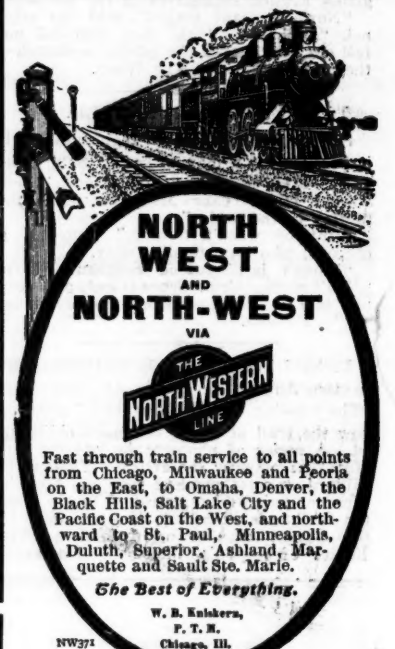
Full-Paid Capital, - \$1,500,000

Surplus and Profits 1,400,000

Receives deposits of Money payable by
check, and allows interest thereon. Col-
lects Interest, Dividends and Income of all
kinds whatsoever.

Receives for safe keeping, Securities and
other valuables, and rents Safe Deposit
Boxes in Burglar Proof Vaults. Buys,
sells and leases Real Estate in Philadel-
phia and its vicinity. Assumes general
charge and management of Real and Per-
sonal Estates.

Executes Trusts of every description un-
der the appointment of Courts, Corpora-
tions and Individuals. Acts as Registrar
or Transfer Agent for Corporations and
as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages.
Receives Wills for safe keeping without
charge.



Fast through train service to all points
from Chicago, Milwaukee and Peoria
on the East, to Omaha, Denver, the
Black Hills, Salt Lake City and the
Pacific Coast on the West, and north-
ward to St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Superior, Ashland, Mar-
quette and Sault Ste. Marie.

The Best of Everything.

W. B. Knicker,
P. T. H.,
Chicago, Ill.

"Free from the care which wearies and annoys,
Where every hour brings its several joys."

"AMERICA'S

SUMMER

RESORTS."

This is one of the most complete
publications of its kind, and will
assist those who are wondering
where they will go to spend their
vacation this summer.

It contains a valuable map, in
addition to much interesting in-
formation regarding resorts on or
reached by the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

A copy will be sent free, upon receipt of a two-
cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General
Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson
River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

PATENT BINDERS

FOR FILING THE

Army and Navy Journal

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office \$1.00.